10. Resolution in favor of Wm. H. Perkins, Tax

Resolution for the relief of Culpepper Ausin, Sheriff of Union county.
 Resolution in favor of William Jordan.

Collector of Pitt county.

11. Resolution in favor of the city of Raleigh.

15. Resolution authorizing the committee

comptroller's office.

16. Resolution in favor of Wm. S. Merriman.

27. Resolution in favor of Horton S. Reaves.

30. Resolution to extend the time for the co

ection of taxes in the county of Halifax.

Resolution in favor of Mary M. Transou. Resolution in favor of Terrison Bell.

John Peebles of Davie county.
21. Resolution concerning mileage.

Rex Hospital fund

James H. White.

gation Company.

late Sheriff of Alamance county.

the discharge of their duties.

the State shall have the priority.

SEC. 5. If the County Courts in

ent session of the General Assembly.

by the present General Assembly.

Ratified February 27th, 1867.

ernment Bill.

In the House the vote was 135 to 48 as follows:
YEAS—Messrs, Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson,

Eckley, I ggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garneld, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Il-

this Act are hereby repealed.

stood 38 to 10, as follows:

AN ACT

Resolution in favor of State Librarian. Resolution for the relief of W. S. Mason.

NO. 6.

one month,

***** EGYPTIAN CORN! ***********

Auspicium melioris cevi. Bonna fide. Quid pro quo!

THE subscriber offers to farmers throughout the country the

EGYPTIAN CORN,

which, upon trial, was found to ripen, planted even the last of July. It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 150 bushels per acre, and weighs, by sealed measure, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced by some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt. It needs no different culture from that of other

rarieties, and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have from upon one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value

It can be successfully grown in any State.
I give the most satisfactory references that the orn is, in every respect, what I represent it to be; and further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn. Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders

desirous of testing it. TERMS. In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to one dollar and fifty cents a package. Any person who will get up a lub of five will receive a package gratis Fifteen packages for \$10, Fifty packages for \$20. One hundred packages for \$30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from twenty to thirty acres ; also directions for planting and cultivating.
Address,

I. E. G. LINDSEY Box 75, Abingdon. Washington Co., Va.

INDORSEMENTS.

We the undersigned, citizens of Washington ounty, Virginia, having examined some Egyptian Corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereb certify that some of the stalks produced thirty-four spikes, the longest spike we noticed measur This corn likewise, grow in the ferm of a tree and presented a very healthy appearance.

R. B. HAMILTON, Esq., Laven's Nest P. O.,

Capt. T. M. COBBLE, Craig's Mills. Capt. J. C. STANFIELD, Holston. We, the undersigned, certify that the above gentlemen are actual residents of Washington coun-

ty, Virginia, men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question; enjoying an eminent meral, social and JOHN PHILLIPS, P. M., Craig's Mill's P. O., Va. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ex-Sheriff of Washington co., Va. JERIEL D. LINDER, Act. Jus-

THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his "Egyptian Corn" heretofore advertised in our paper—the ear is about the size of INDIAN MAZE and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve cars to the stalk. -[Abingdon Virginian.]

EGYPTIAN CORN.

In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian Corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our Office, is personally acquainted with Mr Lindsey, the proprietor, and will youch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow. and thinks it would prove a success in Western Missouri.-Try it.-[Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, Nov.

EGYPTIAN CORN.-F. E. G. Lindsey, of Abingdon, Va., has the genuine "Egyptian Corn," which a great many farmers are delighted with. This is a new corn to this contry, and has many merits, that do not appertain to other breadstuffs It will ripen as far North as Boston, even when planted by the last of July. On rich land it will yield 150 bushels to the acre, and weighs 65½ pounds to the bushel, and for domestic use it is annaralleled. It resembles flour, and contains 95 per cent. of nutriment matter. In the South two crops a year can be sown. A package can be had of Lindsey for \$1 50.—[Washington Constitution-

S. T .-- 1860 -- X. DERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROU-

bled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer i they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an im nediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede al other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy apportite. They are an antidote to change of water and

They overcome effects of dissipation and late They strengthen the system and enliven the

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. They purify the breath and acidity of the stom-They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation

They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.
They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

April 19 12-1y W. M. MONROE

E. TUBLINGTON. TURLINGTON & MONROE, INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C. DROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

GODWIN & CO.

A their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a Copartnership under the name State stock: and style of GODWIN & CO., for the purpo of doing a General Commission and Forwarding business in Wilmington, N. C., on and after the Orders solicited, and prompt personal attention

given to all business entrusted to their care. C. GODWIN, A. D. BROWN.

BROKE JAIL!

N Onslow County, on Saturday night, 23d inst., Casar White, Silas Green, Frank Padrick and Nathan Murrill, all colored. I will pay a reward of ten dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the above prisoners, said Company the property mortgaged as aforeand one hundred dollars for sufficient evidence to convict the person or persons who aided them to

escape from prison. E. MURRILL, Sheriff. Newbern Commercial copy three times and send

George Peabody is going to return to he will come back and make his permanent residence at Salem.

From the Boys' and Girls' Monthly. THE COLOR BEARER.

BY MRS. MARGARET J. PRESTON.

The shock of battle swept the lines, And wounded men, and slain, Lay thick as lie in summer fields The ridgy swathes of grain.

The deadly volleys belched their fire, The raking cannon pealed, The lightning flash of bayonets Went glittering round the field.

On rushed the gallant "Twenty-Fourth," Against the bristling guns, Whose blaze could daunt or dazzle them, No more than could the sua's.

It mattered not though heads went down, Though stately steps were stayed— Though rifles dropt from bleeding hands.

And ghastly gaps were made. 'Close up"-was still the stern command, And with unwavering tread, They held right on—though well they knew

As fast they pressed, with laboring breath. Clenched teeth and knitted frown, The sharp and sudden cry rang out-"The color bearer's down!"

They tracked their way with dead

Quick to the front sprang eagerly, The youngest of the band, And caught the flag still tightly held Within the fallen hand.

With cheer, he reared it high again. Yet claimed an instant's pause, To lift the dving man, and see

Whose pallid face it was. "Forward"—the Captain shouted loud, Still "Forward"—and the men Caught madly up the shrill command, And shrieked it out again.

But moveless stood the fair-faced boy, Without a foot's advance, Until the Captain shook his arm,

And roused him from his trance. His home had flashed upon his sight

That blessed and sunny spot; He did not hear the crashing shells. Nor heed the hissing shot. He saw his mother wring her hands-

He heard his sisters' cries, And tears were on his girl-like check,

And grief was in his eyes.

The touch dissolved the spell—he knew. He felt the fearful stir; He raised his head, and softly said-' He was my brother, sir!

Then grasping firm the crimson flag, He flung it free and high;
While patriot passion staunched his tears
And drank his sorrow dry.

Between his close set teeth he spake, And hard he drew his breath , I'll bear this flag to victory, Or bear it, sir, to death!"

The bellowing batteries thundered on : The sulph'rous smoke rose higher, And from the columns in their front, Poured forth the galling fire.

But where the bullets thickest fell. Where hottest raged the fight, The steady colors tossed aloft Their trail of crimson light.

The "Twenty-Fourth" moved on-A dauntless remnant only left-The brave threescore were cone.

And now once more the cry arose, Which not the guns could drown "Ho, boys! up with the flag again

The color bearer's down.

So I can hold it still.

They sought to loose his grasp, but fast He clung with iron will 'The arm that's broken is my left,

And "Forward! Forward! Twenty-Fourth! Rang out above the roar, When suddenly the guilding flag Sank, and was seen no more.

And when the fiery fight was done, And from the bloody field The battered "Twenty-Fourth" withdrew

Because they would not yield. They found a boy whose face still wore A look resolved and grand, A rent and riddled flag close clutched

Within his shattered hand!

From the New York Independent.

A sweet little child, about two years old. Was sitting by "Aunty" counting her gold; Counting her treasures so slow, and so true, "Two, free, teven tugar-plums—red, white, and

LITTLE LUCY.

One went to her mouth-such a satisfied look, Beaming now from her face as another she took Please give it to aunty, she'll sing "Happy

And the sugar-plum dropt from her little fa hand. "Please give aunty more?" Another one fell. And so on; and yet baby thought it was well, Until only two of all she possessed Remained in her hand, and now for the test.

"Give aunty another?" She held it up high, As much as to say, "Tis hard, but I'll try," And the little plum dropt mong a handful more Of as priceless jewels as ever queen wore.

One only remained. All trembling we stood-Would our darling do more than we ever could? "Give aunty another?" came tender and low, For aunty's eyes dimmed, tears blinded them s

The little one gazed on the treasure so dear With a sad, longing look, a sob, and a tear; 'Twas but for a moment-a smile and a kiss. Never sealed costly offering more precious than

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 17th, 1867. STATE NEWS.

ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The following is the act passed by the General Assembly for converting the debt 109 of F. & A. M. in the town of Beaufort.

53 An act to incorporate the American Mining due the State by the Atlantic & North Car-THE subscribers hereby give notice to olina Railroad Company into additional

An act to convert the debt due the State, from the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, into Capital Stock.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby en-acted by the authority of the same, That the Gov-ernor be, and he is hereby required to subscribe in the name of the State, two hundred thousand dollars to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company; Provided, Said subscription can be paid by discnarging the

debt due from said Company and secured by mortgage to the State. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That in case said subscription is made as aforesaid, the Governor be authorized and required to re-convey to the

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Capital Stock of said Company may be increased to one million eight hundred thousand dollars.
Ratified the 2d day of March, A. D., 1867.

COUNTY ATTORNEY. - Walter A. Montgomery, was elected County Solicitor at 66. An act to amend the charter of the Cape the late session of Warren County Court.
We regard this an excellent selection. Mr.
M. is studious, punctual, clear headed, and of the highest moral character.

66. An act to amend the charter
67. An act to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors in the town of Williamston
68. An act to incorporate Pasquotank Lodge No.
103 F. and A. M. at Elizabeth City, North Caro-London in May to remain three years, when We regard this an excellent selection. Mr.

The said that Dr. Butler's only actual experience on the "tented field" was the time he spent as an amateur Arab in gain a residence in the district he represents.

Colonel C. F. Smith, in command at Fort Laramie, denies that he has been either captured, or scalped by the Indians.

Fort Laramie, denies that he has been either captured, or scalped by the Indians.

Town Election.—The election for Mayor and Commissioners, held on Wednesday for and Commissioners, held on Wednesday.

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To An act to enable the Western North Carolina Ralroad Company to discharge its debts.

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To An act to enable the western North Carolina Ralroad Company to the following gentles

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the adjourned Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, Session 1866--'67.

ACTS. 1. An act to incorporate the Hoover Hill Mining

Company.

2. An act to construe an act, entitled An act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency. [Applies to the date of the contract, and not to the time it became due.] 2. An act to amend the 6th section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code. [Makes the Cape Fear River bordering on Brunswick county, sufficient instead of a fence.]
4. An act to enable the Commissioners of Jones

county to sell a lot belonging to said county.
[Authorizes the sale of the Jail let in Trenton.] 5. An act to prevent the destruction of Ginseng, in the mountains of North Carolina. [Punishes with a fine of \$10, for every day or part of a day and subjects also to indictment for misdemeanor, to any person who may dig Ginseng between the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of September.] 6. An act to amend the 5th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Apprentices." [Amends in 1st section by striking out the words "also the children of free negroes where the parents with whom such children may live do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious oc cupation, and all free base born children of color, after the word "Mother" in the 14th line and in-sert, "and all base born children whose mothers may not have the means or ability to support them." In 2nd section strike out the words "if white, but if colored 'till twenty-one" after the vords "eighteen," in 4th line.]
7. An act to incorporate the Bladen Manufac-

turing Company. 8 An act to incorporate the Bladen Land Company.
9. An act to change the time of holding the Summer and Winter terms of the County Courts of Buncombe and Mitchell. [Changes Mitchell to the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of July

and December, and Buncombe to the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of July and December. 10. An act concerning the Town of Warrenton.

11. An act authoring the Justices of Warren county to sell certain property, &c.

12. An act amendatory of an act to the several acts heretofore passed for the better regulation of the Town of Jacksonville in Onslow county.

13. An act to incorporate Union camp ground in the county of Cleveland. 14. An act to amend the charter of the Western Bailroad Company. [Allows the County Courts of Alamance and Chatam a majority of the Justices being present to subscribe to the capital stock of said Road, provided it is submitted to the qualified voters of said counties and a majority of them vote "for subscription."1 15. An act to require the Principal Clerks to index the Journals and Laws.

provide hands to work the public roads," ratified the 4th August 1861. [Also exempts ministers of the Gospel of every denomination having pastoral suit is brought. charges.]
17. An act to revive and consolidate the various

16. An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to

18. An act to incorporate Newbern Lodge No. 245 A. Y. M. 19. An act to repeal an Ordinance of the Convention to alter the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly County.—

I Changes the time to the 2nd Monday in February,
May, August and November.]

20. An act to authorize the Justices of the County of Cumberland to fund the interest due on its Bonds issued in payment of its Stocks in the West-21. An act to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest due on

their Bonds issued in payment for Stock in the 22. An act to repeal an Ordinance of the Con- one acre if in a city or town; which shall not be vention of North Carolina entitled "An Ordinance subject to execution for any debt, contract or to change the time of elections in North Carolina and for other purposes." [Changes the time back to the 1st Thursday in August.]

23. An act for the relief of Henry Williams. 24. An act to establish a criminal Court in the County of New Hanever. [Establishes a Court with original jurisdiction over all crimes, misde meanors and offenses committed within the County of New Hanover.]
25. An act to establish a criminal Court in the

County of Craven. [Same jurisdiction &c., as New 26. An act to amend the charter of the Town of Murfreesboro' in the County of Hertford. 27. An act to incorporate the South Union Man-ufacturing Company of Richmond County. 28 An act to transfer the Land Scrip donated 28 An act to transfer the Land Scrip donated by the United States for an Agricultural College.

[Transfers] the said Scrip to the University 29. An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein. [Known as the Stay Law.]
30 An act to incorporate "the Merchants and

Planters Mutual benefit Company."
31. An act to amend 122d chapter of the acts of 1858-'59, entitled An act to incorporate the Bingham Coal Mining Company. 32. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Street

33. An act to incorporate the Rocky Mount Man-34. An act to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Wilmington.

35. An act to incorporate the Lexington Mining 36. An act to amend an act passed by the Gen-

eral Assembly, and ratified on the 27th day of February 1866, entitled An act to regulate Salaries and Fees. [Repeals so much of said act as increases the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and Clerks and M. E., fifty per cent, and re-establishes the fees for said officers as is set forth in chapter 102 Revised Code. 1 37. An act to amend an act entitled "An act corporate the Trustees of the Greensboro' Fe-38. An act to authorize the appointment of spe

oial Magistrate's for incorporated towns in Carteret county. 39 An act to amend the charter of the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the Town of Beau-

Carolina joint stock and publishing company.' 41. An act to authorize certain counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cheraw and Coal-field Railroad Company. 42. An act to incorporate the Town of Rocky

Mount in the county of Edgecombe.

43. An act for the relief of the estate of L. O'B. 44. An act to incorporate the Tuckaseege Gold Mining Company.

45. An act to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp

Land Company.

46. An act to incorporate the Rockford Male and Female Seminary, in the county of Surry.
47. An act to incorporate the St. Phillips Singing Society in Newbern. 48. An act to incorporate Wilson Lodge No. 226, 49. An act to incorporate Perquimans Male and

Female Academy.
50. An act to incorporate the town of Nahunta, in the County of Wayne.
51. An act to incorporate the Pigeon River
Mining and Manufacturing Company of Haywood 52. An act to incorporate Franklin Lodge, No.

and Manufacturing Company.

54. An act to supply Artificial Arms to disabled soldiers and for other purposes.

55. An act to prevent the cutting and felling timber in Pigeon River, in Haywood county, above Killian's Bridge.

56. An act to incorporate the Newbern Memorial Association. Association.
57. An act to amend the charter of Plaster
Bank and Salt Works Railroad Company, [in last line of first section strike out "Confederate States," and insert "United States."] 58. An act to incorporate the Duplin Manufac-

turing Company. 59. An act to incorporate Monroe Lodge No. 244 of F. and A. M. in the town of Monroe, county of 60. An act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of Newbern. 61. An act to i An act to incorporate Jerusalem Ledge No.

62. An act to incorporate the Waynesville Baptist College, in the county of Haywood.
63. An act to change the name of Wayne Female College, [changes name to "Goldsboro' Female College, [changes name to "Goldsboro'] male College.]
65. An act to incorporate the New Market Found dry and Manufacturing Company, of Randolph

74. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, [creates the office of "Vice-President"].

1865. or which may hereafter be made; it also extend the suits in Equity as well as to action in Law, when the suit or action is founded on any like the suits of action in Law, when the suit or action is founded on any like the suits of action in the suit or action is founded on any like the suits of action in th

75. An act to amend an act passed in 1833, to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad lompany, [authorizes said Company to construct branches of their road large flag and the result of the r Hill Academy in the county of Halifax to sell a part of the lands belonging to the Institution.

77. An act to establish the dividing line between

the town of Salem and Winston.
78. An act to incorporate the Perquimans Steam Navigation Company.

79. An act to extend the sessions of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Wake. [Gives the Special Court the power to con-

tinue the session of the Court from day to day until the business is disposed of, when, in their until the bus ness is disposed of, when, in their judgment it becomes necessary.]

80. An act to amend anjact ratified the 1st day of February 1806, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk. [Fixes the salary at \$750.]

81. An act for the benefit of the peor of the county of Bladen and other purposes.

82. An act to incorporate Scolland Neck.

83. An act to abolish impresonment for debt.

84. An act to amend the charter of the town of

84. An act to amend the charter of the town Hendersonville. 85. An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company," ratified Dec. 11th, 1866. 86. An act to extend the regular term of the

County Court of Granville county. [Gives the Justices of the Peace the power to extend their regular terms two weeks if it is in their judgment necessary to do so.]

87. An act to incorporate the North-western Railroad Company.
88. An act to enable the Western Railroad Com

pany to extend its road across the North Carolina Bailroad to the Virginia line near Mt. Airy in the county of Surry. 89. An act to incorporate the town of Franklin ville in the county of Randolph.

90. An act for the better suppression of the crime of stealing horses and mules, [makes the

offender punishable with death for the first of-

91. An act to incorporate the Chamber of Com merce of the city of Wilmington, North Cerolins. 92. An act to incorporate the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company. 93. An act authorizing the Commissioners of the town of Halifax to grant the right of way through said town to the Wilmington and Weldon

94. An act to consolidate the Fire Companies o the city of Newbern. 95 An act to amend an act passed at the Se sion of the General Assembly of North Carolina A D., 1866, Chapter 58, entitled "An act to prevent enticing servants from falfilling their con tracts or harboring them." In addition to the remedy therein given, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay \$100, to any person sueing for the same, one half to his own use, the other half to the Wardens of the poor of the County, where

96. An act to amend "An act to incorporate and establish the Millsboro' Academy" at Hillsboro acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of the indigent Insane.

passed at the session of 1861.

97. An act to incorporate "the Kitrell's Springs" Female College," in the County of Granville.

98. An act to raise revenue.

99. An act to incorporate "the Mecklenburg
Female College" in the City of Charlotte. 100. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Ta e Rook Seminary in the County of Burke. 101. An act to authorize the sale of the Acade ny lot in the town of Elizabeth City.

102. An act to repeal ' an act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike."
103. An act to establish a freehold homestead for citizens of the State; also to exempt certain personal property. [Grants to any one possessed of a freeho d, on petitioning to the County Court, one hundred acres of land, if in the country; and accruing,) made or contracted after the ratifica-

cal College in Robeson county. 105. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Man ufacturing Company.

106. An act to incorporate Pythagoras Lodge
No. 349, F. and A. M., in the town of Smithville. 107. An act to incorporate Carolina Lodge No. 141, F. and A. M., in the county of Anson.

tion of this act.

108. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Lowell Colored School Society, in the county of Washington. from the A. & N. C. R. R. Company into capital stock, [authorizes the Governor to subscribe the 109. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company.
110. An act to amend the charter of the Checib Turnpike, so as to establish a Ferry or Bridge across the Tennessee River.

111. An act to incorporate the Wadesboro' Sarings Institution.
112. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Instigute, in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover. 113. An act to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice, [requires the Sheriff, before selling property under execution, to summon a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, (when

required to do so by the defendant,) who, after being duly oworn, shall assess the cash value of the articles levied on by the Sheriff, and if, when offered for sale, said property fails to bring three fourths of said valuation' the Sheriff or other offi cer shall forbear, and return the papers with this endorsement: "No sale for the want of a fair comtition among bidders." 114. An act to amend the charter of Olin High

115 An act to set apart and make perpetual the McIntire Cemetery, in the county of Cumberland. 116. An act to authorize the consolidation of the securities of the State, held by the Literary Baord and for other purposes 117. An act to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company. 118. An act to amend chapter 63 Revised Code

prescribing the duties of Clerks in issuing marriage license [Repeals so much of sec. 2 of said chapter as requires the Clerk to take bond, also requires the Clerk to give the names of the parents of each, (when known,) and also whether e parties are white or colored.] 119. An act to incorporate the Town Fork Coal

and Petroleum Company.
120. An act to amend an act to incorporate the own of Jefferson, in the county of Ashe. 121. An act to incorporate the Olivia Quick Silver Mining Company, in Macon county 122. An act to incorporate Centre Hill Lodge. No. 260, F. and A. M., in the county of thowan.

123. An act to incorporate Black Rock Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., in the county of Rruns-124. An act to authorize the President and Directors of the W. N. C. Bailroad Company to put said Road under contract. 125. An act to amend sec. 4 of an act passed during the sessions of 1858-9, entitled "An act to authorize the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their Canal around the Grand Falls of the Roanoke River, and to make sale of

their real estate, water power, and other privileges, between the town of Gaston and Weldon in the State of North Carolina. 126. An act to amend an act concerning the Howard Gap Turnpike Road, passed at the session of 1865 chapter 53. 127. An act to regulate taxation by the County Courts. [Requires the Justices of the severa

counties of the State in laying taxes for County purposes to impose taxes on all persons, and sub-jects taxed by the State in uniform proposition to the levies laid by the State.] 128. An act to amend the act for collecting Revenue. [Ratified March 12th, 1866.] 129. An act to declare the Tar River through the

County of Edgecombe, a water course sufficient for a fence. 130. An act to prohibit the citizens of other States from fishing in Currituck Sound. 131. An act to permit the citizens of Currituck County to elect Commissioners of Wreck. 132. Au act to incorporate the Jones County Sa-

vings Institute.

133. An act authorizing the Chairman of the County Court of Anson to sell certain lots in the Town of Wadesborg'.

134. An act extending the several Terms of the County Court of Anson. 135. An act to pay Jurors in capital cases. [Allows same pay as Jurors of regular pannel.]
136. An act to authorize the subscription of Lands, Bonds and Stocks to the Cheraw and Coal-

137. An act to declare the Roanoke River sufficient fence and protection for the side fall lands, being immediately on its banks in Martin

contract or obligation extended into prior to May 14. Resolution authorizing the Governor to pay freight on supplies furnished by Benevolent So-

Agricultural and Manufacturing Company.
143. An act to authorize a special Court for the County of Wilson. [Requires the Chairman of the County Court on or before 2nd Monday in April, 1867, to levy taxes for County purposes, &c.] 144. An act to protect certain interests of the common Schools, and for other purposes.

145. An act to protect landlords against insol-

ent tenants.
146. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Orphan's Asylum.

147. An act to enable the City of Wilmington to \$1,500.] provide for the payment of the debt of

Manufacturing. Mining and Agricultural Association of the United States of America.

149. An act to amend the charter of the Wil-149. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.

150. An act to authorize the incorporated towns and cities to establish systems of public schools.

151. An act to abstract the Oxford brook of the Canada and cities are specified to the control of the Canada and cities to establish systems of public schools. and cities to establish systems of public schools.

151. An act to charter the Oxford branch of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. 152. An act to change the time of holding the Courts in the 7th judicial circuit, [changes as fol-

Catawba 2nd Monday in February and August; Lincoln, 3d Gaston, 4th Gaston, 4th "

Cleaveland 1st Monday after 4th Monday in Febuary and August.

Polls and Monday after the 4th Monday in Febuary and Monday after the 4th Monday in Febuary and Monday after the 4th Mon

uary and August. Polk 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of Febuary and August.

Rutherford 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.

McDowell 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.

Burke 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of Febcuary and August.

Caldwell 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of ebruary and August.

Watagua 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of

February and August.

And the non Jury terms of the County Courts of said counties be held at the same time, and the Jury terms of said counties be held as fol-Catawba 2d Monday of May and November.

Gaston 4th Cleveland 1st Monday after the 4th Monday May and November. Polk 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of May and November Rutherford 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of May and November. McDowell 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of

Burke 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of May Caldwell 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of May and November.
Watauga 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of May and November. 153. An act to extend the time for the return to the County Court of the Lands to be sold for taxes. [Extends the time for the years 1867-'8, to the 1st day of April of said years.
154. An act to amend an act for the relief of

Landlords, ratified the 26th of January 1863, and an act amendatory of the same, ratified the 28th day of May 1864. 155. An act in regard to Standard Weights and Measures, [re-enacts 1st Section 117 chapter Revised Code, and also allows citizens of this State to buy and sell grain by measure as may be agreed upon, and repeals so much of chapter 38 Laws of 1856-'7, as conflicts with this act.

156. An act to secure a better drainage of the

ow lands on Tower Creek in the counties of Burke

and Caldwell. males, [applies to those who made raids on Com- on all such subjects and persons uniform able and reliable statistics on this subject, missary and Quartermaster stores, County, State 158. An act to secure advances for Agricultural ourposes. [Gives to any person making advances to agriculturalists a lien on the crop made that year in preference to any other. Provided, An

159. An act to authorize the exchange of cerain Bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds. 160. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Law Agency, for the encouragement of emigra-

greement of writing has been entered into be-

amount due the State from said Company, as captal stock, and increased the stock of the Com pany to \$1,800,000.1 pany to \$1,800,000.] 162. An act to allow the representations of W. E. Mann, dec., late Sheriff of Pasquotank to collect arrears of taxes.

163. An act to repeal part of the 14th section of

the 26th chapter of the Revised Code, [repeals so much of said section as requires the sum of \$1 per share to be paid into the Clerk's office, and only requires the necessary funds for obtaining etters patent or incorporation.] taxes for such purposes. above the Senate Chamber to the Literary Board and authorizes the Commissioners of Public Buildings to set apart suitable rooms for the Comptroller, keeper of the Capitol, and for

Weights and Measures.] 165. An act to incorporate National Loan and Trust Company.

166. An act to incorporate the Flat Swamp
Locks Creek and Evans' Creek Canal Company of the county of Cumberland.

167. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Water 168 An act supplemental to, and explanatory of an act passed at this General Assembly, entitled An act to abolish imprisonment for debt."— [Amends by giving the Plaintiff in actions of tort his writ of capias ad responden dum, and shall only apply to actions of debt, assumpsit and covenant

or actions ex-contracted.]

169. An act to incorporate the colored Educational Association of North Carolina.

170. An act to harmonize and give through freight and travel, without the expense of transfer on different railroads in this State. [Authorizes the Directors of the various railroads to enter into such agreements and terms with each other as to secure through freight and travel; and also auroads of Tennessee and Georgia, so as not to be

171. An act to authorize the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated city or town in this State to enforce the collection of fines and penalties. [Authorizes said officers to order persons who may be fined in obedience to any ordinance of said corporation (and who refuse to pay said fines) to work on the streets or other public

works.] 172. An act for the relief of purchasers of vacant

land in Macon county. [Allows persons who have heretofore entered land in Macon county, until January 1st, 1868, to have said land surveyed and Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brown, Guthrie, McDougald and Riddle—4. and Saulsbury-10. procure grants.] 173. An act amendatory of an act passed this session of the General Assembly, and ratified the 12th February, 1867, to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, and for other purposes. [Imposes a fine of \$500, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, on any Clerk, Sheriff, Constable or other officer for

issuing or executing any writ contrary to the meaning of the Stay Law.] 174. An act to incorporate the town of Columbia in the county of Tyrrell. 175. An act to empower the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer to administer oaths in matters pertaining to the Revenue. 176. An act in regard to Burke Square and other

mblic property in the city of Raleigh.

177. An act for the relief of Executors, adminispatients in the Insane Asylum.

179. An act authorizing the County Courts of 180. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to im prove the Public Road from Taylorsville to Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Stone Sto

1. Resolution in favor of the Sheriffs of Union Orange and Brunswick counties, and the Tax Collectors of Wayne and Johnston counties.

on by way of Russell's Gap and Holeman's Ford,

RESOLUTIONS.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.

Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per squar

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

for each and every insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every

character, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be

COTTON TAX.

Speech of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, on his motion to Repeal the Cotton Tax, in the House of Representatives,

Feb. 22, 1867. Mr. Blaine. I move to amend the bill by inserting after line sixty-two the words "that from and after the 1st day of Sep-Finance to burn Treasury notes and coupons in tember, 1867, no tax shall be levied or collected on cotton grown within the United

Mr. Chairman, from the temper which

19. Resolution in favor of the Memorial Association of the City of Raleigh. [Appropriates this question I do not know whether there has already been evinced by the House on is the slightest hope that this amendment will be adopted; but I believe, with the old 148. An act to authorize the formation of the concerning mileage. [Allows covenanters of Section, that I should be covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section that I should be covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section that I should be covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section that I should be covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section that I should be covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Section to Section the covenanters of Sec wrong which we are unable to resist. I 22. Resolution relating to weights and measthink the tax on raw cotton is altogether for that purpose, and to appoint a suitable person oly of this article in the markets of the harge thereof, at a salary of not more world. The course and events of the war robbed us of that monopoly. The system of labor on which the cotton culture rested 24. Resolution providing commutation to sol-diers, who have lost arms in the military service. was utterly destroyed, destroyed as a necessity of war and for the permanent welfare 33. Resolution in favor of J. L. Whithers and ed in the United States, every other coun-34. Resolution in regard to the Cape Fear Navi- try in the world, where the climate and soil are suitable, engaged in the effort with 35. Resolution in favor of the joint select committee in the affairs of the N. C. B. R. Company. succeeded in a remarkable degree, despite

> when a leg or arm has become paralyzed so as to become useless, allows \$70 for leg and \$50 for and the first step which Congress takes is 37. Resolution in favor of William Patterson, to impose a heavy tax of fifteen dollars on each and every bale of cotton before it can be removed from the plantation or district in which it is raised. It seems to me that To Regulate Taxation by the County Court. absurdity cannot go further; that if we had Section 1. Be it enacted by the General specially designed to lay a great obstacle in Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and the way of our ever reviving the cotton buit is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, siness in that country we could not have in-That the taxes laid by the Justices of the vented a more certain and efficient mode Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the than this tax presents.

> and in certain proportions to the levies and I wish I had time to read them to the

on to a specie basis until we export someper legislation they will do that in 1869specie basis at once, without further effort, hundred and fifty millions in gold to our credit annually in Liverpool will force us to the specie basis, even if we did not dethis cotton tax is that it places the cotton As a matter of public interest, we give grower, white and black, under the control of the money-lender. When the crop is ready for market it cannot be removed un-Saturday, upon the passage of the military til the tax is paid, and the planter having government bill, notwithstanding the Presexhausted his means in producing his crop ident's objections. In the Senate the vote is forced to go to the usurer and he is thus inevitably oppressed to a cruel extent. One the tax on his crop told me that he had paid forty per cont YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chand'er, Conness, Cragan, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg. Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harriss, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, paid forty per cent. for the money on a loan for only a few weeks. I submit that

If we desire, Mr. Chairman, to elevate Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson the material condition of the freedmanand that is the direct road to his moral and intellectual elevation-we must open to him profitable avenues of industry. The fate of the negro and the cotton plant in this country seem to be indissolubly connected, and just in the degree that we retard the cotton culture we retard the progress and the profit of negro labor. In urging the repeal of the cotton tax, therefore, feel that I am most effectively pleading the cause of the emancipated negroes of the

public property in the city of Raleigh.

177. An act for the relief of Executors, administrators, &c.

178. An act to provide for the collection and payment into the Treasury of moneys due by paying patients in the Insane Asylum.

Hubbard of West Virginia. Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, Warren, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of New York, by this tax (which some gentlemen advance) is utterly delusive, if it were not in injury to the South merely, but to the whole Marvin, Maynard, McClug, McIndoe, McKee, McLindoe, McKee by this tax (which some gentlemen adpatients in the Insane Asylum.

179. An act authorizing the County Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Washington and Tyrrell counties to elect county officers.

Multon, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, it is to the agricultural. Resentment is always an unsafe ba is for legislation, and especially unsafe when applied to business and financial questions. Let us throw such Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scoheid, Shellabarger, Sioan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New York, Ward of New York, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, and the Speaker 135.

The correspondent of a Boston Radical paper sorrowfully says that Wade's inexperience as a presiding officer has already killed fifteen or twenty bills which other-wise would have been passed.

so effective in this direction as to remove acres would at once be planted in cotton

the counties of the State have failed to present year. levy the taxes for county purposes as here-We hear a great deal of talk in this Hall, tofore required by law, then, and in that Mr. Chairman, about the resumption of 164. An act for the assignment of certain rooms in the Capitol. [Sets apart the Geological room in the third story as an addition to the Library, the room in the Northwest corner of the Capitol to the provisions of the 107th section, chapter the room in the Northwest corner of the Capitol taxes for such purposes. SEC. 6. The Justices of any County who thing else than gold eagles and five-twenty

and vicious in the extreme. Wilson, Williams and Yates—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Arnell, Ashley, of Nevada, Ashley, of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benja-min, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine Blow, Bontwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland. Bundy, Clark, of Onto, Clark, of Kassas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, allom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont,

of the nation as well as to vindicate the right of every man to personal freedo.m-Nor was this all. The war in its ravages consumed the horses, the mules, and the farming implements of the South, laying waste the plantations and using up the accumulated wealth and the reserved 31. Resolution in regard to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors. [Allows all Sheriffs and Tax Colleccapital of the South. Owing to this state of circumstances in our own country, we tors until March 15th, to settle with Public Treas find that Brazil, Central America, the West 32. Resolution concerning the printing of the Indies, Egypt, Australia, and the East Laws and Journals of this General Assembly.— [Requires the Secretary of State to have the Laws Laws and Journals of this General Assembly.—
[Requires the Secretary of State to have the Laws and Journals of this present Session printed and distributed, and not wait until the next adjourned cotton, and hence during the five years in which the business was practically suspend-

[Allows same per diem as members of the Legislature for the time engaged.]

36. Resolution in reference to disabled soldiers the assertions to the contrary, and are now presenting a formidable competition with Allows \$70 to those who have lost both eyes, and us in foreign markets. We now desire to regain our ascendancy,

several counties of the State, shall hereaf-Many gentlemen seem to think that the ter, under existing regulations, be imposed business of cotton growing is enormously on all those subjects and persons on which profitable and can therefore pay any amount taxes are imposed, for State purposes by of tax. Now, sir, I do not hesitate to say the General Revenue Act of the State, then that no business of equal magnitude in the in force, and which are collectible and pay- whole country was attended with such unable into the Public Treasury by the Sher-satisfactory results as was cotton growing 157. An act to grant amnesty and pardon to fe- liffs, and the levies by said Courts shall be in 1866. I hold in my hand some very valu-

> House; but some brief extracts must suf-SEC. 2. The powers, regulations and pen-fice. In Alabama, on sixteen plantations, alties authorized and prescribed to enforce the total cost of the year, allowing a modethe payment of State taxes, shall be exten- rate rental for the land, was over \$242,000, ded to include County taxes, and the Sher- while the total product was only \$137,000, iffs and other officers shall be subject to showing a net loss of \$105,000. Twentylike penalties for failure or malfeasance in four plantations in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Geogia, show a total loss of SEC. 3. In all cases where penalties are \$121,000. The season was, I admit, extraimposed on tax payers or officers whose du- ordinarily unpropitious, and the misfortune ties pertain to the Revenue, for breach or is that the fact operates to discourage the neglect of duty in legard to taxes payable cotton culture to such a degree that we

> to the State, there shall be penalties of like ought to make some special effort to revive amount, for breach or neglect of duty in and stimulate it; and we could do nothing regard to taxes payable to the counties. SEC. 4. In all cases of conflicting claims | the tax. I have no doubt that if Congress to moneys collected from any tax payer, were to repeal this tax to-day, thousands of any of that will otherwise lie idle throughout the

> may have heretofore levied or may here- bonds to pay our balances in Europe. Our after, prior to the promulgation of this Act, hope of a balance of trade in our favor rests levy taxes under the Revenue Act of March on the increase of our exports, and the only 12th, 1866, may at a general or special term way we can egectively increase our exports of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions is to encourage the growth of cotton. Put of their respective counties, impose taxes the cotton region in a position to produce under the Revenue Act passed at the pres- a crop of five million bales—and with pro-SEC. 7. All laws coming in conflict with, and I warrant you that we shall be on the SEC. 8. This Act shall be in force from and, indeed, without any one knowing it the ratification of the Act entitled Revenue, until we have actually realized it. Two Vote on the Passage of the Military Gov- sire to reach it. One peculiar hardship in

> a law which thus places labor in the hands Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross. Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, and under the power of capital is faulty

> linois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Harper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New York, Hill, Southern States. The idea that we are punishing the South

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

Hon. M. E. Manly. We publish elsewhere the address of Judge Manly to his constituents of the county of Craven. We feel sure the pa triotic and intelligent people of that county will regret to lose the services of their distinguished Senator in any future meeting which the present General Assembly may have, as we know the Senate of the State parted with him with reluctance. Judge Manly may not, and in all probability will not, be permitted to take his seat in the United States Senate to which he has been elected by the representatives of the people; but it is a satisfaction to every good man'in the State to know that his retirement from public life is not in conformity with the will of the people whom he has so long and faithfully served, or the result of the plottings of the dishonest and wilv politicians who managed to defeat the wishes of the people of the State last year, by depriving him of his position upon the Supreme Court Bench, which he had so long honored, but his public life ends with the death of the State itself.

After a long and pleasant official connec tion with this distinguished gentleman, we are prepared to add our regrets in behalf of the whole State, should the result of the present political difficulties deprive North Carolina of his valuable services.

Consoling Words,

There is no characteristic of humanity so universal as the pleasure with which we receive kind words and honest sympathy when in distress. In this, our darkest hour, when the future bears no promises, and when helpless and prostrate, our enemies seek to destroy us ; without power in ourselves to ward off danger, and wanting friends sufficiently strong to assist us; our fortunes lost and our industry hampered without aid and almost without hope; words of kin lness and sympathy come like cool-

It was in this spirit we turned away from the bitter, proscriptive character of the articles which fill our Northern exchanges upon the political questions of the day, to find consolation and comfort in the sympathetic and cheering observations of that present distress, in the rich bounties Heaved our people with a climate, soil and probeneficent gift.

Political questions of the gravest importance now press upon us. Let us hope that our material interests, and reap the benefits of those advantages which have been grant-

Says the World

"It should afford some consolation to our oppressed fellow-citizens, that the malignity of politicians cannot intercept the bounty of Providence. If the Radicals extend their bigoted sway over the South. they have no power to extend over that favored region their black climate and niggardly soil. The sunny latitudes of the South exempt its people from much of the toil imposed upon the North by its long, cold winters. Our hay crop, for example, takes up a larger area of land, and in some value, than any other crop. But this is all consumed to subsist through the winter the domestic animals which in many parts of the South require comparatively little feeding. The expense of fuel for warming our dwellings, and the more costly mode o building required for defence against th cold, are heavy burdens which our climate imposes upon us, and from which theirs exempts them. They have another great advantage over us in the nature of their productions. Their cotton crop is light in proportion to its value, in universal de mand, and not dependent for a market on the fluctuating harvests of foreign countries. The lightness of this commodity, and the steady demand for it abroad, give South ern agriculture a great advantage over that of the West, rich as the West is in its soi and productions. Every other section of the Union, as compared with the South, like a handicapped horse in a race. If the South is now a little behind, industry and a few good seasons will bring her abreast, and, if the negro experiment works well. put her ahead.

"Even the abolition of slavery is by n

means the drawback it might at first sight

seem. If we simply reckon up the estimated money value of the slaves emancipated and regard it as so much property de stroyed, the amount indeed seems enor-But this mode of viewing it is very fallacious. Plantation hands were selling previous to the war, for \$1,000. The in terest on this sum is \$70, which, with the slave's board and clothing, and the risk (estimated by insurance rates) of his death was an annual expense that may be regarded in the light of wages. When we be supported during childhood, and him self in sickness and old age, and assign an average share of this expense to the annual account, we shall make up a pretty formidable rate of annual wages under the old system. Now the loss by emancipation i simply the difference between this sum and the wages actually paid at present. Instead of wiping out four billions of property "as one fell swoop," (which, if we look only a the transferable value, is perhaps true,) the only real loss to the planter who works his estate, is merely the annual difference between what he now pays as wages, and the average annual cost of his slaves previous to emancipation. This loss is more than counterbalanced for the present, (and probably will be for many years to come,) by the enhanced price of cotton; the planter getting as much for one bale as he used to receive for two or three. It is probable that cotton will never sink back to the old rates. The increase in wages will make a permanent addition to the price, and in planters (as a collective community) no loss whatever, but only on the consumers

"Passing to more transient considerapolitical oppression. The two sad, heavy years which have passed since the close of the war, are not types of the years that are to the war, are not types of the years that are to the war, are not types of the years that are to the content under this taste may be offended, and unpleasant in their behalf), "to be particular in giving this taste may be offended, and unpleasant in their behalf), "to be particular in giving the two sad, heavy years which have passed since the close of the very their support to any man, unless they were satisfied that he is truly a loyal man."

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the President is this taste may be offended, and unpleasant in their behalf), "to be particular in giving the two sad, heavy years which have passed since the close of the church."

A young man in

everything was in such a state of unhingehad learned that freedom was not exactly synonymous with idleness, and had become partially cured of their freaks of vagrancy. Drowning rains early in the season and tions of several of the States. Much of the cotton seed, which had been kept for years, which the planters had no means to replace. were an impediment to cultivation; and the immense consumption of cattle and horses by the war left a deficiency in draught animals, which had not been supplied .-There is good reason to hope that all these evils will be escaped this year. Such drowning in spring and droughts in summer are unusual, and not likely to occur again until after a long interval. The two years which have elapsed since the war, have matured every two-year-old colt into a horse, every growing steer and heifer into an ox or cow so that the lack of animals will be measur ably supplied. There is plenty of fresh cotton seed of last year's growth, and the proceeds of last year's crop will enable the planters to procure needed tools and implements. The negroes have had an additional year of training in their new condition, and, it is to be hoped, have made some progress towards habits of self-imposed indus We think, therefore, that the South will thrive this year, as a business community, as they have not before since the beginning of the war, and that every future year will bring additional prosperity. 'If the Northern Republicans were actu-

ated even by a motive so creditable as enightened selfishness, they would try to advance the South, instead of ignobly obstructing it. The prosperity of that section will, in many ways, increase our own. In proportion to its growing wealth, it will more and more divide with us the burden of the public debt. The exportation of its great staple, when revived to the old dimensions, will be the most convenient means of redressing our foreign exchanges, and will enable us to resume specie payments without danger of a drain of gold to Europe. It will create in the South the same steady market for Western agriculture which the cotton planters enjoy in Europe for their staple, and thus cut up by a protective tariff.

"If there was ever a time when the ing draughts to lips parched by disease and South needed to have consoling words ground of encouragement which we can discover, is the bounty which Heaven will bestow regardless of spiteful politicians."

It is not to be wondered that the grindsolid grounds of encouragement, in our profitable one to our farmers, and the anom- the politician's action. alous condition of the country is such as to en bestows, beyond the reach of spiteful prevent an influx of capital and population, edly, Congress may confer a benefit rather Wake, Jones, of Columbus, Gorrell and politicians, and not within the repealing while the labor upon which we must now than an evil. In one of our earlier articles Snead, voted against the bill, while the ductions, unsurpassed in the world, and we tled than last year, in consequence of "to the mode by which a permanent gov- He knew not as we did, that for "party worthy of their injurious influences and unfortunate agita- 'ernment is to be set in operation and es- purposes" Gov. Holden desired the defeat should put and keep myself i Congress adopts measures which tend to subvert society and strike at the very founsuch early disposition may be made of dation of our social system. Our system them, that we may shut up the book of of labor, which we had hoped to have setpolitics entirely, and devote ourselves to thed upon a permanent basis, mutually beneficial to employer and employe, is again confused, and under the operation of the milied to us by a kind Providence, with an tary government, we fear capital and immigration will shun our shores. It is for such reasons that many people dcclare themselves disgusted with political affairs and are determined for the future to eschew all connection therewith ; and since resistance is more than useless, will tamely and silently submit to tyranny.

to satisfy any one of the fatal error of such a course. If our best citizens are to stand aside and take no part in future elections. our State Government must inevitably pass the nerve and honesty of the Tennessean, into the camps of his followers. States amounts to a greater sum total of into the hands of those who, by reason of will play the part most abominably. Under As for Messrs. Taylor and Richardson, incapable of discharging the duties devolving upon them; or worse, into the hands of a lawless and dishonorable party of political adventurers and freebooters, whose misrule will make in our State a pandemonium, worse than that which exists in Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee. If the machinations of the dominant party are successful in keeping the Southern States out of the Union until after the Presidential election, and thus secure a Radical triumph, which after all is the present goal of their expectations, it will indeed matter but little not forget that should a Convention assemble under the provisions of the Sherman bill, not only the amendments to our State Constitution, rendered government to see the ballot-box under the necessary by that act, will be under consideration, but the whole instrument will soldiers, it may be better for the peace and be liable to be altered. If our law-abiding and peaceable citizens, therefore, absent themselves from the polls and give up the Convention to such men as will meet in be seen that the ten thousand persons dis franchised under the act of Congress will be more than quintupled by the North Carolinians assembled in that body, and their discriminating oaths will extend to profesconsider that this negro's children had to sions and trades, which will render it almost impossible to live under the operations of the amended Constitution.

It is a dangerous delay for us new to stop to discuss the illegality of the measure adopted for our government and the gross violations of the Federal Constitution made in its enactment. These matters will most | quietly, mandates which we have no power assuredly be tested before the proper trithe law of the land, and until repealed against the injustice and tyranny of the or set aside, we must conform to it .-So long as the South had any option, degrading and unconstitutional terms were rejected, but now the aspect of affairs has proceedings of two meetings of the colored changed, and a law is forced upon us by a people of Raleigh, at the latter of which, power more potential than constitutions. It therefore is plainly the duty of all good Harris, the Senator from Rutherford, Jas. people not only to vote themselves but urge F. Taylor and W. R Richardson, of Ralin the initiatory steps of the new government, to do all in their power to shape matters so that out of the wreck of our State late Act of Congress, and warning them estate late Act of Congress warning them est upon their neighbors the absolute necessity, eigh (whites), made addresses, requesting during the war for Internal Improvement purpothat case, emancipation will entail on the in the initiatory steps of the new govern- their co-operation in the great work of retions, we still discover reasons why the elements of our fundamental law. In doing out is the chief object of this new-born zeal South ought not to be despondent under this taste may be offended, and unpleasant in their behalf), "to be particular in giving

the bottom.

organization of our State Government be voted against the bill. conducted peaceably and in strict confor- Col. Harris, of Rutherford, is of all othmity with the law of Congress. If we are er men, the last member of the Legislature a by-word and a reproach forever.

Congress and Reconstruction. be satisfied with what its predecessor has using all their influence to have the vote enacted in regard to Reconstruction, and reconsidered, one of them approached Colby supplemental bills desires to rectify what Harris and urged him to change his vote is regarded as illy done or what has been without effect, and the bill became a law left undone. Senator Sumner's new plan by such men as Aycock, of Wayne, McKoy, of Reconstruction has been laid on the of Sampson, and Whitford, of Craven, table, but the report of the Judiciary com- changing their votes to the affirmative. the roots one of the favorite arguments for mittee in the House, embracing almost the These men are now disfranchised because same features, was passed by a vote of 117 of their ill treatment of the negro, while tive in the State Senate has ceased. to 27, and will in all probability pass the Col. Harris, Mr. Snead, of Johnston, and spoken to her, it is now; and the only solid Senate. It is useless for people in the South Major Jones, of Wake, are to be their honparties in the matter. The Radical repregations to support the Constitution of the the negro the right to testify in our Courts, ing tyranny of Congress, added to previous | United States nor the demands of justice to | Mr. Boner, the Senator from Forsyth, apsterling paper, The New York World; up- troubles and misfortunes, have served to this part of the country. The will of his proached us and remarked upon the charon the subject of Southern Interests, render many of our people utterly hopeless constituents and the success of his party actor of the vote on the evening before. which we give below. We do indeed have for the future. The past year was not a are now the ruling motives which govern He said, "It was singular that the very casions in the last two years has touched a given for the President to act upon that

> simple directions and easily understood, friends. except as to the power to order the election A moments reflection, however, is enough

be in keeping with our ideas of republican lectual. control of the bayonets of United States order of the country, than if a rival Convention, under the auspices of political bankrupts, should be attempted, as an offset to one called by the Legislature or

We have never been favorable to a call of a Convention by the Legislature under the Act of Congress, and can see no power in that body to do so. We have thought a Convention, such as is contemplated by the Constitution of the State, might have been of benefit; but we see now that this is impossible, as Congress would not recognize Convention, and we see no escape from it, let it be called by the military power of the to resist, let our submission, now and in the future, be an earnest and honorable protest

"White Folks Mighty Unsartin." We notice in the Raleigh Standard, the held on the evening of the 8th inst., Col.

follow. The war was not ended till near the may be the competitor, let good men, our It is remarkable how rapidly politicians, of deep curiosity.

close of the spring months, when it was too very best citizens, be brought forward, and who are looking out for the main chance late to begin agricultural operations for the certainly none can refuse to serve when so can accommodate their opinions to the season with reference to the change, and much is at stake. Before this election, all force of circumstances. We remember disment and prostration that little could have others heretofore held in the State pale tinctly one year ago, when the proposition been done that year anyway. Last year into insignificance, and upon its result the was before the General Assembly to give as the result of the election last week in new voting population to work out their as Hons. M. E. Manly and W. N. H. legislation of the political vagabonds who contended against Messrs. Black, Henry, did not germinate; worn-out implements, will float to the surface upon the dirty scum Jenkins, of Granville, Moore, of Chatham, us will throw up from the filth and mire of Messrs. Jones, of Wake, Snead and HARRIS, of RUTHERFORD, in the Senate, all of whom saved from greater infamy. The schemes to granting this right to the blacks, and sure it will not be of much benefit to the negro. of disorganizers will be thwarted by this used his influence with his peculiar friends, course, and all movements looking to a re- a large majority of whom in both Houses

> only true to our State and ourselves, we who should have been selected as the bearmay yet recover from the oppression of er of peace offerings to the newly enfranthe day, and by firm and wise action ward chised blacks, for in the seven recorded off many of the threatened dangers. On votes taken in the Senate upon the questhe contrary, if we give up and lie supinely tion of granting to these people the right upon our backs, the storm will sweep on to testify, he stands recorded in every innone the less certain, and its fury will stance as voting against it, demanding leave us at the mercy of those whose hearts himself, once or twice, the record to be are closed to every generous impulse, and taken, so anxious was he to place who will make the name of North Carolina himself against it. More than this, we know the fact, that after the bill was rejected in the Senate on the evening of The Fortieth Congress does not seem to March 2d, 1866, two or three Senators were

We recollect very distinctly that the to this post by vacating my seat as a State sentative seems to regard neither his obli- morning after the passage of the bill giving best men on my side of the Senate (loyal-

During the first session of the General that evil men are already at work to had fixed up the bill known afterwards as er, such illegal and unwarranted meas- taken an oath to support the Constitution eligible to that post. ures will be checked by the only authori- of North Carolina going on to Washington purpose of certain evil disposed men, has defence of himself, distinctly stated that been fully disclosed by the meeting and he desired it to be understood that he was the call published in the Standard. These opposed to negro suffrage, and had not men desire to bring about the repetition in given his assent to the incorporation of according to my best judgment for your inour State of affairs in Tennessee, with Hol- that feature in the bill. Such is the man terests, and for your character as a truthful, den in the role of Brownlow, who, by the that Holden now puts forward as the chief sincere, consistent and honorable people way, with all the disposition, but wanting fugleman to conduct the colored people civil war, acquiescing in and endeavoring

more needed in Tennessee than in any oth- and Handy Lockett keeping such company. what North Carolina will become under the upon second thought they will act with rule of his more timid but more dangerous more discretion. We have been acquainted The bill now before Congress will check latter, black though they be, will suffer in could. the illegal and unwarranted movements of the estimation of the good people of that these agitators. Congress and the Military city by the association. If Governor Holgistration of voters and the election with- presumption upon their ignorance of what ly permit a free election, though it may not ble for their standing, moral, social or intel-

The Baltimore Conference M. E. Church of Lay Representation and of changing the steam ferry at some suitable point on the clear, to carry the first, and 159 votes to closely together. carry the second, under the requisition for There are many things of which I might a three-fourths' majority. The Baltimore Conference voted on each, 104 yeas with I forbear, and leave them for conferences, five majority in the vote of the whole opportunities of holding such a body. Then, if we are to have a Church. The change of name is lost by 55. It is believed that a conference in Iland thus carry both measures, after both had been given up for lost.

We publish the subjoined note from the Public Treasurer, in order that a very na tural error into which interested parties will be led may be prevented:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Messrs. Editors:-Please state for the be all concerned, that the Act of the General Assem-bly, passed at its late session, entitled "An Act to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued

One of the Dangers.

Among the many dangers connected with From the new order of things is illustrated by the following from the Washington Union, the South. If similar feelings and antagosult that otherwise must be inevitable:

"Since the election on Monday not less than Let us, therefore, respect the law, as long are delegates to the proposed meeting in will be as soon as white men can be found to fill as it is in force, and so soon as the orders Raleigh on the 27th inst., in behalf of what their places; negro barbers are losing their customers, and hundreds of negroes are loitering of the President and the Commanding of they deemed a matter of justice and right around the corners, and their grumblings can be heard by the passersby. They are pointing out ficer of this Military District are promulga- to the negroes of the State, and by their to each other the men who discharged them, and ted, let us do all in our power to so control powerful influence and appeals we know in some instances threats of vengeance have been events, that our country, devastated, imthe measure became a law. It was then is not yet at its worst. The antagonism is growpoverished and degraded, may still be known that ex-Gov. Holden was opposed the result will be no one knows; but we are pretty

Further Analysis.

Dr. Buie has handed us the following anlysis just made: Super Phos. Lime. Phos. Ammouia... Phos. Magnesia. Uriate Ammonia. hulph. Potash Muriate Soda.. Carb. Ammonia Insoluble Matter.

D. M. BUIE, Analytic Chemist, Journal Buildings.

To the People of Craven County. With the close of the late session of the

General Assembly, my connection with the people of the county as their representa-Having accepted the position of United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March just past, to which I was elected to complain of bad faith in these new oaths ored and safe leaders, and the former the at the first session of the Assembly, it beand demands, for they are not considered High Priest in their political synagogues. came proper I should make myself eligible

Senator. This I did on the 2nd of March,

issued in due time. The close of my representative connecfeeling of regret on my part. The kindness manifested towards me on several occhord that will never cease to vibrate. And

the bottom of my heart. power of Congress. Providence has bless- rely, upturned by the sudden emancipation upon the act of Congress, we made use of worst on the other, Howard, Hall, Stan- United States renders it highly improbable With regard to the time which the recess was done than to organize and transfer the of our slaves in 1865, is even more unsettless words: "The rest of the act refers ford, Aycock and McKoy voted for it." that I will be allowed to take my seat in the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the United States. Never-tion, but the opinion seems to prevail Judge Green. To-day a County Solicitor tablished, all of which are very plain and of the bill, and hence the position of his to claim the seat as a matter of right; and not to do, or omit to do, anything by which for the Convention. This doubt is sus- Assembly, lately adjourned, just after the sition as a sovereign State of the Union. Nerhany, of this city, Hon. William E. ceptible of much harm and may be fruit- return of Col. Harris from Washington Hence I have surrendered the trust com- Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Hon: William ful of untold mischief. Upon it we know City, who, with Holden, Pool and others, mitted to me as your representative in the A. Darling, of New York. Their remarks get up a revolutionary affair by means Stevens', reference was made in debate to with a seat in the Senate of the Nation, and New York, appealing for aid in this hour of the presence in his power in of primary meetings. We trust, howev- members of the General Assembly who had making myself in all respects, as I suppose, Erin's trial, was read by a gentleman of

As your Representative in the late State plause. Convention and in the two General Assemdesire to make apology, and to say that wherever occurring they have resulted from a defect of judgment.

taking hold of facts resulting from the late to make the best of them.

In all the measures brought forward for their ignorance and inexperience, are totally Brownlow's administration, the New York the other two delegates, we are sorry to see our alleviation in the present embarrassed gard the chances of success as more hopecondition of the monetary and business Times thinks that a military government is such very respectable men as H. T. Hughes affairs of the State, I have taken an earn-eate. est interest. Whether what has been done er Southern State, and we can well imagine We had thought better of them, and trust will stand or prove satisfactory remains to be seen. Some measures seemed to have pathy for the cause. been demanded by the public cry everywere, and the legislative power has responwith all four for some years, and the two ded to this demand in the best way it

A measure of great interest to the county at large was persistently pressed in the late that, in the few counties around Philadel- is situated,) then broke open the coffin it Assembly, viz: The lopping of an impor-Commander will take this matter of a Con- den desires to secure the support of the tant part of our county and of that part and vention entirely out of the hands of the blacks of this State he cannot do it by a portion of Beaufort, erecting a new counpeople of the State, and order both the re- the use of such material. It is too great a ty. This I thought it my duty to oppose. I now think the carrying out such a meas-

ure would be a great misfortune to the who represents us in Congress or holds the out referring the question either to the is to their interest, and neither their pride whole county, and to no part of it greater Federal offices in our midst, but we must Provisional Government or the people in or their feeling can be enlisted by sending than to that intended to be cut off. The primary meetings. If the military will on- into their midst men who are not remarka- sole inconvenience to be obviated by this project, is the crossing of the Neuse river, by the population of the Bay River country, to get to the Court House. Trifling as This is renewed once in about eight or ten I consider this inconvenience, I suggest that all ground for further complaint on this score be removed by the construction forth South have cast a unanimous vote in favor with of a bridge or the establishment of a Church name to Episcopal Methodist. The river. It is to be hoped such a work would satisfy all reasonable demands and unite one hundred bushels, there to lay till it be which are fast accruing. The bank debt of the minority vote on Lay Delegation was pre- firmly the parts of a county which has viously 33 more than one-fourth of the dwelt together so long in harmony and fall or early winter, it is spread early in the in the Savings Bank of this city. It is proper to whole vote on Lay Representation, and 53 peace, and which has made, in times past. more than one-fourth on the change of burthens and common misfortues should, the heap under the outer crust is then Church name. This required 99 votes, at this time, especially, cement us most

no nays. This carries Lay delegation by face to face, which I hope to have frequent

In the present troubled condition of our country, it becomes us, in the meanwhile. to be prudent, orderly, observant of oblilinois will join the Southern Church with gations and duties, and faithful to our prinvotes enough, if allowed, to overcome this, ciples in short, to conduct ourselves in all use. This was obviously useless, as there sessed and collected under existing regulations, on things, so that no one can justly call us in could be no intrinsic difference in the qual-

It will always afford me pleasure to converse with you on public affairs, and to not immediately spread. bear with you a common lot. I am, Very respectfully and truly, Your friend and ob't serv't

M. E. MANLY. Newbern, March 6th, 1867.

The Pope's Finances

The pontifical minister of finance has presented to the Council of State his budget for 1867. It shows 36,431,058fr. of receipts, and 73,833,754fr. of expenditure, being a deficiency of 27,402,696fr. The pontifical government, to meet the case, counts upon the twenty millions which the eighteen millions more from the same

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

ralization of Foreign Citizens. was also unfortunate, although the negroes future of North Carolina depends. Bad to negroes the right to testify in the Courts the District of Columbia. What is here ton sent to the Senate, to-day, a communimen will use every exertion to control the of the State, that such disfranchised rebels pointed out may be extended throughout cation from General Grant, in response to effect of caustic lime, how are the extrathe Senate resolution of inquiry as to wheth- ordinary benefits to be explained, of a perer any military expeditions are in progress feetly effete carbonate of lime, which had nefarious ends, and if they succeed, the pro- Smith, and Cols. Cowan and Hyman, in nism become general, the evil effects of the ladians of the Western Terribecome so by a year's exposure to the atbrowning rains early in the season and included a seription of the last Congress will be made withering draught afterwards, destroyed scription of the last Congress will not be a the House, and Hous the hopes of the husbandman in large portions of several of the States Much of the legislation is thought to be intended.— Grant says that the present preparations there are and this is a top-dressing. Grant says that the present preparations tage, and this is a very common practice We hope, however, the good sense and pru- look more to prevent further massacres than when they are well set with grass; and it is which the storm that is now sweeping over Nicks and Scoggin, in the House, and dent action of both classes will check a replains. General Hancock, under date of ver often sets in as a result; the green February 16th, dispatches that he will, as grass has a stronger growth and a darker soon as possible, march all his available color, and both cows and feeding stock eat troops to Fort Hays, and then demand an it with a greater relish, and improve on it interview with the Indian chiefs, and if the faster. Pastures, by being thus top-dressed result is not satisfactory he will attack occasionally with lime, become permanen

> Indians feel that if they want fight, they cents per bushel, delivered on or near the can have all they desire." Gen. Sherman farm, and used in any form, or at any searecommends that the authority asked for son, is considered to pay. A very popular by General Hancock to issue rations to the time of applying is to ground newly set peacefully disposed Indians be granted, with grass after the wheat is removed. I and Gen. Grant replies, giving the author- is then washed down by rains into an open ity. A letter from Gen. C. C. Augur, com- soil, in which it becomes thoroughly incormanding the Department of the Platte, is porated, and the grass receives the whole also appended, in which Gen. A. details his benefit for many years till it is again plow plans for the protection of the railroad and ed up in the regular rotation of the farm. the punishment of the hostile Indians.

> The President also sent to the senate today the correspondence since March 4, the cart in shovels and a skillful hand soon 1857, between the government of the Uni- acquires sufficient dexterity to cast it even ted States and France and Prussia, touch- ly. A machine invented in Lancaster coun ing the claims to military service assisted ty for spreading lime, distributes it faster by those governments in reference to per- and more regularly, but it is not in general sons born in those countries, but who have use. - Practical Farmer. since become naturalized under the laws of the United States.

The correspondence, which is very voluminous, and extending over a period of eight years, is composed of letters and replies from the Department of State, our ministers at Paris and Berlin, and the The above is an analysis of the No. 1 Pe. French and Prussian ministers of foreign wheat crop necessary.—Raleigh Sentinel. ruvian Guano, of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & affairs, relative to the arrest and holding Co. It is decidedly the best I have ever for military service of naturalized citizens seen—seventy-two per cent. on soluble in of the United States who were born in those er has enabled the Ladies of the Memorial countries and returned to them on visits Association, assisted by many of the young satisfactory proof of American citizenship labors at the Confederate Cemetery. ties were released. Among the papers is a is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily dispatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Wright, United States minister to Berlin, of July

25, 1866, enclosing letters from Hon. Montgomery Blair and Mr. John B. Olfers, of Maryland, relative to the son of the latter, a native born citizen of the United States, but who was compulsorily performing service in the Hanoverian army.

LICAN CAUCUS. Washington, March 11.—The Republican the blackberry crop will be gathered very and a writ to fill the place will probably be members of the Senate held a caucus this extensively. -Raleigh Sentinel morning, at which they agreed not to fix a time for the adjournment or recess of the tion with the people of Craven, excites a present session until Congress shall have passed the proposed bill supplementary to the reconstruction act, and until time is neasure. As the constitution gives ten Possibly by this new measure, undesign. ists) Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, of I now desire in closing my political career, days for the Executive consideration, and most probably forever, to thank you from as the bill has not yet passed, it would The recent action of the Congress of the templated recess for at least two weeks .theless it has been deemed proper that I among the Senators that it will be until will be elected, and the business of the

> A large meeting of the friends of Ireland the State might be considered as abdicating took place to-night, at the Old Assembly through her constituted authorities, her po- Rooms. Speeches were made by Mr. Mc-State Senate, into your hands again; thus elicited cheers and enthusiastic responces. divesting myself of a position inconsistent The address issued by the Irishmen of that city, and received with general ap-

'ty which now has the power to suppress for the express purpose of breaking up the blies, since held, it is in the nature of things amble and resolution pledging themselves The meeting unanimously adopted a predisorder." What we then stated as the State Government. Col. Harris, during a that I have committed errors. For these I to sustain by all honorable means what appears to be a general uprising in Ireland, certain, and calling on the Federal author-In all things, I aver that I have consulted | ities to recognize as belligerents their countrymen now in the field. A band played Irish tunes during the intervals of the pro-

General Gleeson was introduced, not as an orator, but as a fighting man. He said he had drilled some of the men battling against the oppressor, and seemed to reful than the meagre telegrams would indi-

up, as affording the best evidence of sym-

The Use of Lime. To a correspondent in a distant State,

when and how to use it, we have to remark phia, within a circle of fifty or sixty miles. so long as we have had any knowledge of farming, the occasional use of lime has corded. been considered indispensable. On limestone soils it has been applied with good be the "finding of money," for contiguous results to the extent of even one hundred to the vault a deep hole was found to be bushels to the acre in a single season, such dug beneath an apple tree, evidently with soils both bearing and requiring more than other soils not limestone. Fifty bushels, however, is the more usual quantity on good land, and on thin soils about thirty. years. There are various opinions, but not much difference in practice, as to the condition in which lime should be applied .-Newly burnt lime is generally hauled out to the fields at the most leisure season for the the county, and recommending the levying of taxes teams, and deposited in heaps of fifty to to an amount sufficient to meet the demands comes slacked. When thus hauled in the county is stated as \$127,000, less \$15,000 deposited following spring, but we have known add that \$90,000 of the whole sum due is calcula the heap, under the outer crust, is then The following is an order adopted by the Court found to be in a good state of pulverization, so as to spread pretty evenly. This is the common mode of using lime

write, but as a notice of them would extend in this section, but some farmers consider this communication to an unwonted length it very important to slack the lime with water while fresh from the kiln, and spread it while in the caustic state. This has been done the past fall by two of our neighbors of said court, and the pay of dent to said Court, and for the payment of the plans. We know of one person who went sum of \$818 60, due by this County to the trouble of slacking his lime with water, and then hauling it in heaps for future taxes are hereby imposed, and shall be ity of the lime, whether converted into a

manure, as this word is generally under-by the State with fifty cents per centum on the stood, there being very small quantities of it in the plants and crops for which it is mostly used. Its value may consist in its embraced in the above order, for the ensuing year, effecting new chemical combinations in the soil, and in its action on inert organized bring into the hands of the county \$31,000. matter, promoting decomposition and neutralizing acids. Like many other phenomena in the farm and garden, its mode of this Court Wednesday, was not of a nature fraught operation is uncertain, and there is as much with general interest. The civil docket was prodifference of opinion now as there was many years ago, when we first began to use it. It is well known that it does act beneficially and this good and the court for one fear, is rather slow, and in the transaction of the Italian government has to pay in March for arrears of the public debt of 1859, and farmers who have a saying that the main farmers who have a saying that the main will undoubtedly be consumed. thing is to get it on, without caring much Mrs. Johnson, wife of the President is described as pale and thin, with a counten
ance of thoughtful sedness and expression

source for the annual interest on the pontifical debt allotted to the former provintifical debt allotted to the former provintime to year it is
applied. We have never known powdered
limstone to be applied to the soil; and yet,
in this condition, previous to the carbonic
in this condit A young man in Iowa, after his father's acid being disengaged by burning, it is is used as a title for ladies on account of death, married his step mother.

to the air. Caustic, or freshly-slacked Washington _ Expedition against lime, is in a finely pulverized state, admit the Indians_Opinions of Generals Grant ting of a very even distribution and incor and Sherman - Effect of American Natu- poration with the soil, and it would seem probable, that in this condition, it might WASHINGTON, March 11. - Secretary Stan- more readily act in this decomposition of

Gen. Sherman says: "We want to let the Lime, where we reside, cost twenty-four In regard to the inquiry about how it is spread, we reply it is usually spread from

STATE NEWS.

WHEAT CROP.-We learn that the wheat crop in the State is promising. We hope that the seeding has been for a large crop. The searcity of corn will render an early

THE CEMETERY. - The return of fair weath after the lapse of years. It appears that on gentlemen of the city, to resume their pion being presented, most, if not all of the par- work of removing and re-interring the dead Raleigh Sentin

FRUIT CROP.—The indications are unfa vorable for a good fruit crop. In many sections, beaches and early fruits are in bloom, and vegetation generally is making its appearance. If the frosts of March and April do not cut off the fruit, it will be wonder. The demand for dried fruits is THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS-SENATE REPUB- now so extensive that it is desirable that our fruit crop should be large. We presume

> . EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—It is gratifying to be able to announce that during the visit of Bishop Atkinson forty-one white per sons received the rite of confirmation, and thirty-four persons of color. This result is also complimentary to the incumbent Rev. Mr. Forbes.—Newbern Commercial.

County Court. - The Court of Pleas and eem that Congress will not take the con- Quarter Sessions, of Craven county, convened in this city yesterday. Nothing more

> temporaries will please give publicity to the following note, or its substance, from Dr. Robert E. Walker. It may be the means of relieving the anxiety of the relatives or friends of the deceased. Dr. Walker is a reliable gentleman and will cheer-

Editor Daily Newbern Commercial:

SIR: On visiting the Soldiers' burying ground to-day (the occasion, disinterment of Union sol-diers) my attention was called to the following incription: John R. Harvill, Co. D, 26th Regiment C. C. Troops, died July 16, 1861. This poor soluntil the consummation shall be rendered | dier died at Mansfield General Hospital (Federal) ubsequent to surrender of Fort Macon. I am told he was a member of Captain Carraway's Com your paper if you think proper. I have no doub his family and friends are in the dark as to his his family and friends are in the dark as to his fate. Should they desire it any service I can be to them will be cheerfully rendered.

I remain yours truly, ROBERT E. WALKER. P. S. The grave is in good condition. eer in charge, of disintering saw that it was not

SHAMEFUL DESECRATION.—The heartless work which prevailed in the city cemetery. Subscriptions of money were then taken soon after the close of the war, was re sumed on Saturday night last, when the private burial ground of the Ellis and Attmore family was desecrated. On that night some heartless villain broke open a brick vault, then tore asunder the coffin case, who wishes to know about liming land, and rent from the coffin the silver plate, and threw it into the garden, (in which the lot self, and left its contents exposed! A more heartless, fiendish act we have never re

> The object of this foul act would seem to the same intent.

In this community there are vagabonds who impose upon a certain class of fools. by telling them where money is buried.

Taxes.-The Committee of Finance for this

agreeably to the recommendation of the Finance Committee ORDERED, A majority of the Justices being pro

sent, that for County purposes, for the mainten the Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanove County, and the fees and compensation of the Clerk of said Court and Sheriff, and the pay of juof the indigent patients in the Insane Asy lum for the year ending January, 1st, 1867 all those subjects and persons on which taxes are imposed for State purposes by the General Rev enue Act of the State now in force, which are col carbonate by a slow or speedy process, if not immediately spread.

It is usually conceded that lime is not a possed, assessed and to be collected shall be the speed appears. same in addition thereto

The expenses of the county for the purposes it is calculated will be \$27,000. This new levy will

County Court .- The business transacted at ceeded with and a few cases disposed of. The

ion or the time of year it is Over one million rats were drowned by

We take pleasure in making the following extract from the eloquent speech delivered by Mr. Richard O'Gorman before

around you. You need not look far to find sorrow that every natural tie, every generous impulse, every wise purpose, every manifest duty call you to pity and assuage. The voice of mourning comes to you, not from far away, not from beyond the Atlantie, not doubtful or softened or subdued by istance, but from near at hand and in tones too real, too clear, too poignant to be unheard or forgotten. Here in this American republic-here among a people knit together by every bond that common language, lineage, inheritance, interest and hope could weave—here among States not yet one hundred years united-have come civil dissension, discord, civil war. Aye, in

As if for gods, a dwelling place, And every charm and grace hath mix'd Within the paradise she fix'd; There man, enamor'd of distress, uld mar it into wilderness, And trample, brute like, o'er each flower, That tasks not one laborious hour or claims the culture of his hand bloom along the fairy land; But springs as to preclude his care, And sweetly woes him—but to spare. Strange, that where all is peace besid Strange, that where an is peace bes There passion riots in her pride,! And strife and discord wildly reign To darken o'er the fair domain,
It is as though the fiends prevail'd and fixed in heavenly thrones, should dwell

Agains't the scraphs they assail'd. The freed inheritors of hell. Shall I go on? Need I say more? Do you not know that throughout the Southern States there is distress, hunger, misery in every form, some at least of which money may relieve. There the pride of the people is broken, their hopes are wrecked, their dearest, fondest memories linger over graves. The storm of war, like times:

That in the course of justice none of us should see salvation. We do pray for mercy.

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy. the red blast from hell, has swept across the land, and left utter desolation in its Ah, fair young Roman Doctor of Laws, District Court now in session in this city,

and went his way. Wast it altogether redid not think, did not argue, or doubt or reason, but listening to the voice of Heaven The Tax Bill_Important Amendments as nan, and could not choose but help him and pour balm into his wounds, and tend him as brother by brother should be tend-There is a wisdom of the heart better far better than all the wisdom of the There are times when trifling

nd another of the great family is near and er for me to understand and sympa-

suffered alone should human sympathy niliar. What man can forsee his own perish? By what accident, or error, me of government, or governed, was

ty, equality, fraternity, reaching as far as the new world he was so soon to enter.

The poor fellow understood nothing about it: he had never heard of the simplest in a solid state; glue and cement made

ted States remained such citizens in contemplation of the law during the war.

They may have been enemies to each oth. truths of religion. They had not taught wholly or in part with fine glue in the liquid er, in their respective sections, but they dren.

you, or what you are talking about, but I bonnets, or hoods; potatoe hooks, make and speding forks pottery of all tract it is a page source incident to the Alfrd Alderman you, or what you are taking about, but I bonnets, or noons; potatoe nooks, maken what you are taking about, but I bonnets, or noons; potatoe nooks, maken upon an express or implied contract, it is a necessary incident to the original debt.

You remember when Shylock would have shirt fronts or bosoms, wristbands or ruffs lately existing between the two sections of his pound of flesh, and refused to abate one for shirts, except those made of paper, spijot of what was nominated in the bond.— ral springs used in the manufacture of fur-You remember how eloquently the young niture, stove polish or other manufacture the people of these sections prior to the to soften his heart.

The quality of mercy is not strained; in equality of mercy is not strained; droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven pon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd; t blesseth him that gives, and him that takes; his mightiest; it becomes is mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power. as attribute to awe and majesty, herein doth sit the dread and fear of kings. But mercy is above this sceptred sway is an attribute of God himself d earthly power doth then show likest God's then mercy seasons justice.

Therefore, though justice be thy plea, consider

track. In regions, but a few years ago gentle lady of Belmont masquerading it for for the decision of a grave question growrich in fertility and bloom, neither homepastime, but growing into serious earnest ing out of the late "onpleasantness," stead, nor barn, nor fence nor harvest can in the presence of danger and warming called, and the argument of the point raised, now be seen. Sheep and shepherd, plough with all the fire and eloquence and tenderand upon which the lawyers of course difnow be seen. Sheep and snepherd, plough, with an the fire and eloquence and tenderman and plough, cattle and her sman, ness of her woman's nature in her struggle fered radically, occupied the time of the man and piough, cattle and her sman, ness of her woman's nature in her struggle tered radically, occupied the time of the sewer and seed, all are gone, and few re- to set pity and mercy in that uncongenial Court for several days. The question raised main, save those who are too weak to work heart, had we among our modern women by the pleading was, whether or not intermain, save those who are too weak to work the widows and the orphans of the blighted land. There comes from it no plead as she did for mercy, for charity and loud voiced lamentation—no mendicant reconcilliation the wounds of civil discord loyal States during the war. Messrs. Turily lishing Company in the city of Raleigh.

Confederacy to persons residing in the loyal States during the war. Messrs. Turily lishing Company in the city of Raleigh.

Land Immigration Company.

192. An act to incorporate the North Carolina loyal States during the war. Messrs. Turily lishing Company in the city of Raleigh.

Land Immigration Company.

192. An act to incorporate Rocky Point Academy in the county of New Hanover. the widows and the orphans of the such heads and such hearts, could they est ran on debts owing by residents of the loud voiced lamentation—no mendicant appeal. But if your hearts listen, they can hear the low sigh of hearts whose sortion and Union shine forth again over this racked and tortured land. Sisters he kind at listen the war from the following row is too deep for other utterance. Oh, ed and tortured land. Sisters, be kind at interest during the war, from the following ngry thought break this your household influence—the true realm God. Listen with all your hearts, of woman's dominion—soften and elevate as the Samaritan of old listened to the natures less fine than your own; and thus, cry of distress that led him to hasten to across the sea of sorrow, as dark and dreary distress that led him to hasten to across the sea of sorrow, as dark and dreary covid authority of the United States was recorded to the light may shine stored, and that the effect of this war is not who was that wounded wayfarer that had again; the light which of old shed its rays dependent on the question of the existence who was that wounded wayfarer that had again; the light which of old shed its rays dependent on the question of the existence of civil government de facto or de jure in ramong thieves? Had not his own on the Lake of Game and funed its waves of civil government de facto or de jure in the insurgent States. The parties to the Like enough the Pharisee so questioned years, in all their clouds and storm, has war exercised the rights of belligerents under spectable to be seen in such doubtful comnever been wholly extinguished, sometimes the rules of war. All commercial inter-Perhaps the Levite was not clear the pure and steady light, in which all the

Adopted_Large Additions to the Free

The report of the committee of conference on the tax bill fixes the tax on cotton

t 2½ cents, to go into effect September 1. The Senate amendment to tax manufacares exclusively of glass three per centum an amendment by the conference committions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, nog, and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried, finished, or in the per centum ad valorem."

The Senate receded from its amendment per cent., and reducing the rate upon sugar, so that item reads: "On refined sugars and on the products of sugar refinieries, not including sirup or molasses, a tax

of 2 per centum ad valorem.' Section nineteen is amended by adding the following: "And no suit for the purse of restraining the assessment, or col-

etion of the tax shall be maintained in The Senate recedes from its amendment

placing upon the free list boots, shoe findings and strings, and gloves made of leath-The House provision, placing on the free

ist steam locomotives and engine boilers, log, siding, and shingle machines, is removed, but seythes are inserted in the free The Senate recedes from its amendment making wire cloth free. The rate on such supposed payment as of any validity. fifty cents to \$1 per gallon. The Senate amendment provides for the repeal of all

taxes on advertisements or receipts of toll roads. The Senate amendment is retained which provides that the tonnage duty now imposed by law on all ships, vessels, or steamers engaged in foreign or domestic ommerce, shall be levied at once within ing between the 2d of March, 1861, and one year, and paid by such ship, vessel or steamer. No further tonnage tax shall be ollected within one year from the dates of such payment. The following proviso to section thirty-four is also retained

to affect any act done; right accrued, or penalty is hereby waived, and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former acts of Congress relating to the subjects empand in this set may be commenced or proceeded. mer acts of Congress relating to the subjects em-braced in this act may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed. And all penal clauses and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto.

The following articles are added to the The following articles are added to the present free list; Alcoholic and ethereal port, and the arguments of counsel for lay off, locate and establish a road from the town of Wilkesboro' in the county of Iredell, to the town of Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes, ratified. Wherein ly for medical purposes; ball rope, seines high respect. Who knows? We speculate about all kinds; bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet and question. But not having been a war belief not not all descriptions, and iron preings now and philosophize. But plate iron of all descriptions; and iron preman among them feel the warning pared for the manufacture of steel, prodo not think that authorities which alone Did any thought of coming danger exclusively to said articles, in the state and he mind of the Assyrian King as he was to his last caronse? And when meration and shall not be construed as a soparate and sovereign been recognized as a soparate and sovereign because the source of the sou pared for the manufacture of steel, pro-vided that the exemption shall be confined had application to such wars can properly of company in the county of Cumber-land. meration, and shall not be construed as exempting spikes, nails, or other manufacture, and spikes, nails, or other manufacture, and the southern contentiately been recognized as a separate and sovereign government, then, indeed, I would not hese ers of fire, on the wall, who of all his tures of iron, from the taxes now imposed and grew pale, by law; brush-blocks, canned and preceded what the portent meant? And served meats, and shell-fish; carbonate of lime used solely for disinfectants: carpet-lime used solely for disinfectants.

the Bloomingdale Catholic Association for nanimity is the truest policy, and mercy the benefit of the South, at the Cooper Incan win more lasting victories than sword.

In these stormy days of ours, the Catholic hollow-ware, tinned, enameled, japanned, isting in wars between two distinct rations.

The Confederacy attempted to be formed senator from Bertic.

want of space compels us to give only an extract. It shines out like a brilliant gem amidst the bitter political persecutions of that section:

The Confederacy attempted to be formed by these States, was never recognized by the covernment as a nationality, and for clock, winding keys and pendulum of the grand old creed of Christendom, only from its defamers, have learned to the wear of men, women or children, from which they rebelled, they were not the Work of the wear of men, women or children, from which they rebelled, they were not the Botany of the Bot

hell, and heaven, and purgatory—I heard made from cloth on which a tax or duty has and when this ceased by the overthrow of priest was silent with astonishment. "Look nesium, lamps, manufactures of jute, molas-such rights and duties as they did before

know the gal with the big white bonnet; nure and spading forks, pottery of all tract, it is a necessary incident to the original descriptions, including stone, earthen, ginal dest, and a matter of strict right Jas. O. Bowden. 5.796 prown and vellow earthen, and com- which must be allowed by the Court."

Jas. O. Bowden. 5.796

T. W. Player. 4648 right and true. I go that, if you like."— brown and yellow earthen, and comwhich must be allowed by the Court." And so the Sister of Charity sat also by his mon or gray stoneware; pumps, garden I cannot give the reasons at length which J. M. Henderson 1,878

Arch. Alderman. 2,700 And so the bister of Charity sat also by his side, and, as she bade him, he consented to believe, and thus his life ebbed away:

| mon or gray stoneware; pumps, garden engines, and hydraulic rams, rock and root didgers and excavators, root beer and other proposition set up in the plea, as records w. J. Price. side, and, as she bade him, he consented engines, and hydraulic rams, rock and root to believe, and thus his life ebbed away; diggers and excavators, root beer and other proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards and proposition set up in the plea, as regards are proposition set up in the plea, as regards this favored land, on whose broad expanse, met beyond the dark river bore a glorified desks, black boards and globes of all kinds, mainly upon the peculiar character of the wheelbarrows and band-carts and government of the United States, and the and perhaps, who knows, the angel face he small beer, salt, school room seats and interest in this case. They are based R. C. Johnson met beyond the dark river bore a glorified resemblance to that of the "gal with the big white bonnet." Well, you ladies can't fence made of wood; soap, common brown, all he "gals with big white bonnets" and in bars, sold for less than seven cents per lay; 18 bales Fodder; 18 bales Rice Straw; 37 bbls. perhaps, don't care to be. Female tastes pound; saws for cotton gins, when used by eign nations. on that subject are apt to vary. But you can perform some angel's work, for all that.

> machines, potato diggers, steel of all descriptions, whether made from muck, bar, bloom slabs, drops, or otherwise; scythes, straw or binders' boards, and binders' cloth; straw wrapping paper, tinware, ultramarine blue, varnish, wagons, carts, and drays for farming or freighting; washing mangles and wringing machines, zinc wash boards, spinning and flax wheels, hand-reels and looms, wooden knobs and beehives.

Collection of Interest on Southern Debts During the War-Important Decision by the United States District Court of Texas, From the Galveston Bulletin.

bot, was made a test case in the Federal

A civil war existed between the inhabi-

tants of the Confederate States and the United States from May 13, 1861, until the pany? Perhaps the Levite was not clear the pure and steady light, in which and the ed during the war, and the payment of debts on that point, and so he left the wounded rays are blended and commingled, of Chrisduce from residents in one belligerent section to the other war. tion to residents in the other was prohibited. Interest, though not a part of the debt, is something added to it by way of damages for detention of debt; and the payment of the principal being prohibited, the effect was to abate the interest during the prohibition. These points were ingeniously elaborated and ably argued by counsel for defence, Mr. Morrill, attorney for plaintiff, assisted by William Alexander, Esq., made the following points: 1. That the Courts of the United States are bound to regard

the status of nations, as declared by the Legislative Department of the Government. . That by the acts of Congress from 1861 to the present time, the United States have not recognized the rebellious States as "alien enemies," but as domestic enemies; elieving sirups and molasses from the 2 lation South, such as establishing Courts and that the whole tenor of Federal legisand paying judicial officers, citizens of the so-called Confederacy during the rebellion shows that the United States regarded the seceded States as part of the United States. 3. It is historically proved to the Court that all property, real and personal, situated in Texas and owned by persons in the loyal States, was confiscated; and as by the laws of war the Confederacy had the same right to do this as to take the interest on rency of the Confederacy used in payment of the interest to the same was its promissory notes payable when its nationality should have been recognized by the United States; and this Court cannot recognize Upon the foregoing points presented in this case and which we have given somewhat at length, for the benefit of our legal

friends at a distance, Judge Duval delivered the subjoined opinion of the Court: In this case there has been interposed a special plea in bar, as against the recovery of the interest on the notes sued on, accruthe 20th of August, 1866, because during that time, as is alleged, a state of war existed between the two sections of the United States in which the plaintiffs and Provided, That this act shall not be construed of the former being in Massachusetts, and neurred under former acts, but over each violation of the latter in Texas. It is further alleged that the so-called Confederacy was, legislated and the so-called Confederacy was, of the Courts in which said judgments were reneword and provided. Bacon—Shoulders 11 cents; that of the latter in Texas. It is further alleged that the so-called Confederacy was, during this period, a de facto Government;

221. An act to construe an act, entitled "An sides 124 cents. Mess Pork \$22@\$22 25. Whiskey unchanged. the running of interest during the time above stated. To this conclusion I have not been able to bring my mind, notwith-

and that the portent meant? And served means, and shell-fish, and shell-fish rames; cannot and preserved means, and shell-fish remarks its property attacked.]

25. To incorporate the Raleigh Memorial Associated of years and to make to incorporate the Cranbury Mining and Amuntations; company.

The Ghost of my Husband" is the and an and title of a new novel by William Gillmore of white states and preserved means, and the sales are in the small way from the grandal mean and hitts and of any other. It is one sail green's. This remarks is very well supplied, and an anticomposition of the anticomp

night? Not to hear me speak; I know it charity and broad and liberal benevolence. Well. I am but a voice, faintly striving to I heard a few days ago from a Southern roasters, and apple-paring machines, copmade it necessary. It seems to me that per bottoms for articles used for domestic this is manifest from the whole action and I have a story illustrative of this. In a South-

him these things where he came from.— state; horse rakes, horse powers, tedders, were alien enemies. Their rights and duties as a such sitions of rengion. him these thiugs where he came from.—
"State; horse rakes, horse powers, tedders, hames, scythe shaths, hay-forks, hoes and hell, and heaven, and purgatory—I heard heard of them things—of hell, and heaven, and purgatory—I heard heard heard heard hell, and heaven, and purgatory—I heard heard heard heard hell, and heaven, and purgatory—I heard heard hell, and heaven, and purgatory—I heard here.

State; horse powers, tedders, hames, scythe shaths, hay-forks, hoes and made from cloth on which a tax or duty has other, were only suspended during the war; the rebellion, they stood, in reference to deach and when this ceased by the overthrow of Railroads and other Companies.

A. Resolution in regard to repairs on the Executive Mansion.

46. Resolution in regard to repairs on the Executive Mansion.

47. Resolution in regard to printing the reports of Railroads and other Companies.

48. Resolution calling a National Convention. priest was silent with astonishment. 'Look nesium, lamps, manufactures of jute, molasses, concentrated sirup or melado, sirup of the rebellion. If the war does not prevent have been made to the County Court, now in session, by the different Inspectors, of the business by their constituency with cowardice and of the sion, by the different Inspectors, of the business of the business of the business of the business of the sion, by the different Inspectors, of the business of t moving about around them beds? that gal bottoms, oil, naphtha, benzine or gasoline with the big white bonnet, now that's an marking more than seventy degrees Baum's what are known as the loyal States, then I Term, 1866, to March are those to know the states are those to know the states are those to know the states are those to know the states. angel, if ever there was an angel," and he hydrometer; palm-leaf and straw, bleached, am at a loss to know why interest should angel, if ever there was an angel," and he pointed to a Sister of Charity near by.—
Split, prepared, or advanced by being braided or woven, but not made up in hats, beauty by the property on contracts, says that "whenever interest beauty and property or property or body and property or property or body.

The pointed to a Sister of Charity near by.—
Split, prepared, or advanced by being on contracts, says that "whenever interest beauty and property or propert

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions Passed at the G. Alderman-1,705 Adjourned Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, Session of 1866-1867. 181. An act relating to Willis Deeds, and other

papers destroyed in the late war.

182. An act supplemental to act passed by the present General Assembly entitled "An act to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad Company. [Anthorizes the President and Directors to issue [Anthorizes the President and Directors to issue mortgage bonds.]
183. An act to incorporate the Rockingham and Henry Railroad Company.
184. An act to incorporate the Greensboro' and Dan River Railroad Company.
185. An act to incorporate Wicacaw Lodge No. 340 A. Y. M.

186. An act to increase the capital stock of the 187. An act to authorize the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville to issue Bonds for

Clerk of the county of Beaufort.

193. An act to incorporate the town of Rocking-ham in the county of Richmond. 194. An act to incorporate the American Indus-

194. An act to incorporate the American industrial Association of North Carolina.

195. An act to incorporate Holston Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, South. 196. An act to amend the charter of the Fayette-196. An act to amend the charter of the Fayette-ville and Florence Railroad Company. 197. An act to amend sec. 3, chap. 7, of the Re-vised Code. [In all cases where suits are brought in conformity to the provisions of said chapter when the plaintiff in the attachment is a non-resi-

when the plaintiff in the attachment is a non-resident or beyond the process of the Court, then the dent or beyond the process of the Court, then the deputy may institute suit against one or all of the sureties of the bond required by said section, for the recovery of damages for the wrongfull suempt out of such attachment, without primarily ty could be better applied to widows and orphans and orphans the court of the wrongfull suempt out of such attachment, without primarily ty could be better applied to widows and orphans that the court of such attachment are considered as a sufficient of the court, then the deputy may institute suit against one or all of the sureties of the bond required by said section, for the wrongfull suempt of such attachment, without primarily ty could be better applied to widows and orphans are considered.

| Dry 10 @ 11 |

achment. J 198. An act to enable the Buncombe Turnpike Company to subscribe the stock in their road to the Western N. C. railroad. 199. An act to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

200. An act supplemental to "An act to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms." [So amended as to allow the Justices of the Special Court, the power to order such ex-

of the Special Court the power to order such ex-201. An act to change the mode of appointing

202. An act to authorize the County Court of Cumberland to appoint Inspectors of crade turpentine in the town of Fayetteville.

203. An act to incorporate the Neuse River Ferry Jompany.
204. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for the construction of a bridge across the Noottla river and for other purposes; ratified 21st Dec.

200. An act to repeat an act of 1800-0 to establish a Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Ocracoke and Hatteras inlets and its waters. [Repeals the act above recited.]
206. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants and Panters benefit Association.

chants and Panters benefit Association.

207. An act to amend section 6, chapter, 4, of an act passed in 1866, entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color or mixed blood."—

[Amends by prolo ging the time until January 1st, 1868, to have their marriages recorded.]

208. An act authorizing the formation of the 208. An act authorizing the formation of the Durham North Carolina Industrial Assiciation in the County of Orange.

209. An act to amend the charter of the West-

ern N. C. railroad. notes due from its citizens to its enemies, the consequences would be to judicially deagainst the State, and ascertain what debts were described during the war other than for war purcreated during the war other than for war purposes, and report to the next General Assembly. 211. An act to establish a free ferry across the Pamico river, opposite the town of Washington in Beaufort county.

212. An act to authorize a Public Read from the town of Shelly to the South Caroling line, and town of Shelby to the South Carolina line, and

the construction of a toll bridge and draw across 3road river.
213. An act giving the County and Superior Courts, authority to sentence criminals to on the Public roads. 214. An act to amend chapter 42 private laws

219. An act to amend chapter 42 private laws of 1866. [Changes name to the American Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company.]
215. An act restoring to married women their common law right of dower. common law right of dower.

216. An act in relation to weights and measures.

lot in the town of Kinston.

218. An act to incorporate Craines Creek Lodge
No. 213 F. & A. M. in Moore county.

219. An act to authorize the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake county to reform their discrete Cotton firmer at 30@30½ cents for midding Polynday.

in criminal cases ratified 2nd March 1866. [Requires that the indenture binding such apprentice shall be signed on the part of the State by the presiding Judge or Justice of the Court ordering the same, and by the master receiving such apprentice.]

the 22nd Feb. 1861. [Strikes out the names of Sidney Stokes, Dec., Stephen Brunet. A. W. Jaimerson and John Davidson, and inserts R. W. Freeland, John Green, Azil Sharpe, Benja. Kilby and

224. An act to amend an act ratined the 23rd Dec. 1864, to authorize attachments against corporations. [Requires any corporation, against which any attachment may have been sued out, to replevy the property attacked.]
225. To incorporate the Raleigh Memorial Association

NAVAL STORES. Spirits Cruide 1,529 19,483 6,695 11,312 11,312 6,300 6,505 2.839 11,399

J. W. Monroe 5.126 bales Cotton; 4,537 bales

bates Rice Straw; 36 bbis., bbls., 253 half bbls. Flour; Pork; 34 bbls., 27 half bbls. Coffee 30 bales Cotton; 6,222 bales Hay: 14 hhds. Bacon; 1,102 bbls. Pork; 2,070 bbls., 160 half bbls. Flour.

The Inspectors of Timber and Lumber will hand in their returns to the Court this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. From Washington_The District Comman-

ders of the South and their Headquar.

Washington, March 15—1. In The District headquarters of Schofield will be at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, South Carolina; Thomas, Montgomery, Alabama; Ord, Vicksburg, Mississippi; Sheridan, New Orleans, Mo. 2. 20 00 @22 00 No. 2. 20 00 @22 00 No. 3. 17 50 @18 00 Middings. ...08 @Middings. ...08 @Middings. ...08 @Middings. ...00 @Shoulders. ...15 @ heir indebtedness.

188. An act for the relief of the County Court

Louisiana. The powers of department commanders are delegated to the above named district

Mullets...

Herring,

East. Clerk of the county of Beaufort.

189. An act to authorize the justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Robeson county to appoint a special magistrate for said county.

ders are delegated to the above named district commanders. General Pope has his headquarters at Louisville. He commands West Virginia, Ten-

Congress.

SENATE-The militia bill comes up to-morrow. Mr. Trumbull reported Mr. Wilson's bill as a substitute for the House supplemental bill. It modifies the oath somewhat, and allows the commanding General to delegate powers to the acting

the bill appropriating a million of dollars to the Mr. Wood opposed the measure. The South,

it be the disloyal, and let God Almighty populate that country with people loyal to the flag. Mr. Chanler denounced the measure as intended to bolster the Freedmen's Bureau, and stated that Swede..... 10 @ 12 it was a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Mr. Boyer hoped the bill would pass; that the Freedmen's Bureau is the best means of distributing necessaries, and if this bill failed, he didn't wish to hear anything more of the Ireland sympathy. He declared the analogy between Southern

and Irish people complete. Mr. Butler offered a substitute to the effect that the million of dollars should go to the widows and orphans of those starved at Ander-

sonville and elsewhere. Messrs. Butler and Logan made bitter speeches Many Republicans spoke warmly in opposition to the substitute and in favor of the bill. The committee finally rose without action, and the House adjourned.

tary District of Virginia. RICHMOND, March 13-P. M. Schofield has assumed command and continues existing officers.

NEW YORK, March 18-6 P. M. Cotton firmer—sales of 5,000 bales at 30 cents. Flour active and has advanced 15@25 cents; State \$8 65@\$11 75. Wheat has advanced 3@5 cents.— Corn is very active and has advanced 3@5 cents; mixed Western \$1 12@\$1 15. Groceries generally Washington are dull. Naval Stores quiet. Wool firm, with a good demand; Texas 25@35 cents. Freights; Cotton by steam, to Liverpool, 9-16d.; by sail 3@

Gold 1342 @1348. Stocks firm.

New York, March 14-Noon. Stocks steady; Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, Exchange, sight, 1092.

Flour market is 15@25 cents better; Superfine 216. An act in relation to weights and measures. 217. An act to authorize the chairman of the County Court of Lenoir county to sell the old jail lot in the town of Kinston.

Wheat 3@5 cents better. Corn excited and 3@4 cents better; Western mixed \$1 15@\$1 18. Pork dell; new Mess \$22 50@\$22 564. Lard quiet, in dell; new Mess \$22 50@\$22 56d. Lard quiet, in barrels at 12@13i cents. Whiskey quiet. Peas

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, March 13, No more Fenian demonstrations are reported. BERLIN, March 13. Herr Monchausen has challenged Herr Von Bis marck for words uttered in debate.

London, March 14-Noon. Consols 914. Bonds 741. LIVERPOOL, March 14-Noon

Cotton opens firm with continued activity. Sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands 134d.; Orleans 134d.

all communities, some time in their career on the policy of the policy o

less than 12 months old die every year in Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is dying of 4,629 consumption.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. as It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Hay: 18 bales Fodder: 18 bales Rice Straw; 37 bbls., 69 bags, 18 casks Rice: 11,181 bbls., 386 half bbls., 44 bags Flour: 3,089 bbls., 16 half bbls. Pork; 35 bbls., 28 half bbls. Beef.

| BEESWAX, 16 35 | Gallon | Gallo 20 Syrup....60 @ 1 00 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine \$280 lbs New Virgino 00 @ 0 00 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 70 Hard. Hard.

Tar, \$\vec{\pi}\$ bbl.0 00 @ 1 65 Tar, in ordr 1 90 @ 2 00 Rio......25 @ St. Domingo.24 @ COTTON, Wib., Ord. to Mid'g 23 @ Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 50 Rosin, pale 5 75 @ 6 00 do No. 1..3 75 @ 4 75 Strict Mid'g .00 @ do No. 2..3 371@ 3 50 do No. 3..3 00 @ 3 12½ COTTON BAGGING Gunny, & yd 25 @ Spirits Turpentine | Spirits | ... 62 @ | NAILS, # ib., | ... 7 25 @ 7 50 Rope, \$15...10 @ B bushel. 1 35 @ OMESTICS,

yard Yarn, \$5 th 2 50 @ 2 60 PEA NUTS, .2 00 @ 2 50 POTATOES, Sweet, bush 1 00 @ 1 20 Irish, # bbl3 00 @ 4 00 PROVISIONS, # 15., N. C. Bacon.

..5 00 @ 7 00 e,10 00 @00 00 Western Bacon, GLUE, # 15. . 26 @ 28 GUNNY BAGS . 35 @ 45 do North'rn 38 @ 45 Cheese ... 16 @ 18 Poss, Northern, # bbl. GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton. 85 00 @ 95 00 City Mess 00 00 . 18 00 Prime, . . . 22 00 @23 00

ton... GRAIN, # bushel, Rice, rough2 25 @ 2 50 Carolina, . . . 12 @ 125 East India. . . 111 @ 0 12 cargo ... 0 00

SOAP, # 15... American, ref. 0 @ 10 SHINGLES, # M. American, Common . . 3 00 @ 3 50

Liquors, # gal., Mill Fair. 8 00 @ 9 00 (domestic,) Whiskey,
Bourbon ... 2 15 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00
Gin ... 4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy ... 4 00 @ 9 00

Medium ... 30 @ 40 REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MAR-

kets for the Week ending Thursday, March 14, 1867. TURPENTINE.—The market ruled steady for this article during the early part of the week, and former quotations were readily obtained up to the close of Monday's transactions. On Tuesday, however, buyers refused to operate unless at lower figures, and a decline took place of 20@50 cents, with sales at \$3 70 for yellow dip, and \$2 60 for hard, \$\varphi\$ 280 lbs.—at which the market has since ruled quite firm. The recent freshet has enabl d

more freely, and the sales for the week are 3.846 Exchange on Northern Cities.... Monday. 1,690 SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - In the market for this

article we have no material change to report as regards prices. We learn that a considerable Roxboro, ... 35 quantity changed hands in the early part of the quantity changed hands in the early part of the week for export ou terms not made public, thereby reducing the stock on market, which is rather small at present, and mostly held in few hands.

The sales for the week have been generally of holding at figures above the views of buyers. We quote sales as follows:

MOXDOTO. 35 00 Yanceyville... 4 00 Thomasville... 35 00

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, 7th inst., by quote sales as follows:

On Thursday evening. Movel 7th 10th 109§. Gold 134½. Money 6@7 per cent premium. Friday..... 18 bbls. at 62@63 cents & gellon.

lower grades, and this has become somewhat checked for the present, the orders oa market being pretty much all filled—the market, therefore, ing pretty much all filled—the market, therefore, closes rather quiet for all qualities. The sales for the week are 2,098 bbls. at \$3@\$3 12½ for Common, \$3 18½@\$3 25 for strained Common, \$3 37½@\$3 50 for No. 2, \$3 50@\$4 75 for No. 1, and \$5 75 for Pale Pale.
Tan—Has declined 10 cents, and the market has
Received for the week 395 bbls,

ruled quiet. Received for the week 395 bbis, which sold as follows: 187 bbls, at \$1 75, and 208 do. \$1 65 \$\varphi\$ bbl.

Beef Cattle—Are brought to market sparingly, and there is only a light stock in butchers' hands. We quote on the hoof at 10@121 cents \$\varphi\$. hands. we quote on the hoof at 10@12½ cents & b. for net meat—latter price being for prime quality, which finds ready sale.

BARRELS—The market rules about the same as eported for several weeks past for empty spirit barrels. The stock in dealers' hands is very light, but sufficient to meet the meagre demand which exists. We quote at \$3 50@\$3 75 for second hand, \$3 75@\$4 for new country, and \$4 50@\$5 each for N. Y. make, as in quantity.

Bresway—Is brought in slowly, and finds ready.

N. Y. make, as in quantity.

BEESWAX—Is brought in slowly, and finds ready.

Sale at 35@37½ cents & fb.

Corron The market during the week just ended has been further depressed by the unfavorable advices received, and prices show a decline of 1@ 11 cent on former quotations. There has been In the Manchester market there is an improved feeling. Good yarns have advanced. Corn has advanced to 3s3. 6d. Tallow 44d. Rosin—Com. been confined to small lots (about 75 bales) at 25 mon Wilmington, 9s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine 37s.

litical guilotine. Mr. Sumner and a small minority of the Senate favor adjournment or recess, in the belief that the evidence already elicited will be sufficient to impeach and convict, and that should no action on the subject take place until next winter it will operate unfavorably on the fall elections. Butler, Logan, Stevens, Covode and others of the House party, who are the leading and active prosecutors, contend that if they fail to take hold of the

that the country demands impeachment, and that if they fail to take hold of the subject right away, they will be reproached by their constituency with cowardice and faithlessness.

An exchange alludes to Wendell Phillips as "the pilot fish of the Republican cask."

Lumber Jain Hay—In the absence of receipts the supply has become worked off, and the market is now almost demand, and high figures could be readily obtained for arrivals. We quote nominally at \$1 60 cask.

Lumber Jain Hay—In the absence of receipts the supply has entirely bare of all descriptions. There is a brisk tained for arrivals. We quote readily obtained for Northern, and \$2 for Eastern.

Lumber Jain Hay—In the absence of receipts the supply has entirely bare of all descriptions. There is a brisk tained for arrivals. We quote nominally at \$1 60 cask.

hark."

Cask.

LUMBER—Is in limited request, and the market rules quiet for all descriptions. We refer to our table for quotations, which may be looked upon as table for quotations, which may be looked upon as merely nominal.

MOLASSES.—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions, and we refer to our table for store prices, in quantities as wanted.

PEA NUTS—Have been in moderate request during the week, but owing mainly to the inclement we quote from carts at \$1 90@\$2 10 for inferior and ordinary, and \$2 40@\$2 50 \$\text{Pushel bushel for prime quality}.

Jerior and ordinary, and \$2 about 50 prime quality.

Potatoes.—The market continues to be pretty well supplied with Irish, and there is only a light business doing at \$3@\$4 \$\tilde{g}\$ bbl., according to quality. Sweet are brought in slowly, and sell at \$1@\$ \$1.05 \$1.25 & bushel.

POULTRY.—We quote live chickens at 30@45

Turkaya

cents and dressed at 40@50 cents each. Turkeys \$1 50 for live, and 25 cents # lb. for dressed.

Provisions—In the Bacon market we have not have not become a supplied to the provisions. Provisions—In the Bacon market we have nothProvisions—In the Bacon market we have nothing new to report as regards prices. The stock of
Quite light, in consequence of the meagre arrivals,
poses. We quote sales for the week of several
parcels at 16@17 cents for hog round, 18@19 cts.

By the for shoulders, as in quality. The stock of
ample for present wants, as there is scarcely any
for shoulders, and 14@16 cents \$\mathbb{T}\$ the for sides, as
in quantity.

LARD—The market continues to
note some demand. We quote at 12½@13 cents
in quantity.

LARD—The market continues to
note some demand. We quote at 18 cents in
erate supply, and sells slowly at 16@17 cents \$\mathbb{P}\$

The market continues to
note some demand. We quote at 18 cents in
erate supply, and sells slowly at 16@17 cents \$\mathbb{P}\$

The market rules steady. We
refer to our table for store quotations. Fresh is
brought in sparingly, and sells from carts at 13@ refer to our table for store quotations. Fresh is brought in sparingly, and sells from carts at 13@

brought in sparingly, and sens from carts at 1000 14 cents # fb.

SALT—The market is well supplied, and demand limited. We quote small sales from store at \$2 25@\$2 35 # sack for Liverpool ground, and 60 @65 cents # bushel for Alum. Two cargoes comprising 7,730 sacks, were received direct from Liverpool a few days since, and for want of purchasers have gone into store.

have gone into store.

Shingles.—There is scarcely any demand, and the sales have been confined to small lots of Common at \$2.75@\$3, and Contract at \$5@\$6 \$\pi\$ M.

Timber.—We have no change to note as regards prices. The receipts have been quite small, and there is more disposition on the part of millers to purchase. We quote sales of only 10@18 rafts at \$6.50@\$7 for ordinary, \$8@\$8.50 for fair. \$9@\$10 for prime, and \$12 for extra mill.

Wood—Is in better request, and sells by the boat load at \$2 50@\$2 75 for ash, \$3@\$3 25 for prime, and \$3 25@\$3 50 \$\mathref{B}\$ cord for oak. ry, \$8@\$8 50 for fair, \$9@\$10

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber-Cargo rates-per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 00 00

Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 20 00 oards...... 23 00 @ 25 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,... 24 00 @ 00 00 Deals, 3 by,9 Prime River Flooring,..... 16 00 @ 20 0 Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK. Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 Cotton Goods, per bale.
Flaxseed, per bush.
Pea Nuts, "TO PHILADELPHIA.
Crude Turpentine per bbl.
Tar, "To PHILADELPHIA. Spirits Turpentine, " TO BALTIMORE. Crude Turpentine per bbl.

Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 Cotton, per lb. 00 @ 00 @ 00 @ WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

····· per lb.

parcels from above tide-way to reach market Silver.
U. S. 7-30's. new "BANK NOTES. Lexington 2 60 Farmers' Bank, ... 22 2 60 Merchants' 40 Miners & Planters', 2, Wilmington, 20 Wadesboro', 20

On Thursday evening, March 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. JNO. A. WHITE, to Miss CARRIE BROWN, At the residence of the bride's father, in New At the residence of the bride's father, in New Hanover county, February 14th, by the Rev. S. C. Alexander, Mr. JOHN F. RODMAN, of the city of New York, to Miss MARY ANN HENRY, daughter of Alex'r Henry, Esq.

At Chapel Hill, on Friday afternoon, March 1st, 1867, SARAH W., wife of Prof. M. Fetter, of the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BLADEN COUNTY,

Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D., 1867. James Wilson and others, Petition for parti-vs.
Neill McMillan tition of lands.

Neill McMillan

In This Case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, one of the Heirs at Law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the lands set forth in the petition, is not a resident of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Neill McMillan to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the estitioners should not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the order for di-

The Situation. The difficulties and dangers which environ the people of the Southern States are matters for deepest anxiety and earnest thought of every good citizen; difficulties and dangers which cannot be avoided by inaction and which demand prompt and careful consideration as much from their imminence as from their terrors. Yesterday we endeavored to explain as clearly as we could the various features of the law which Congress has set up for our government. It is useless here to enter our protest against this act of tyranny. The President has done so for us, and it has availed us naught. Even had he not, the people of North Carolina, from the memorable 20th day of May, 1775, to the date of the passage of the Reconstruction Bill, by their heroism, their virtue, their intelligence, their love of order and peace, their present disposi tion and conduct, and their devotion to and their suffering for, republican government, have indelibly stamped upon history their honorable protest against the means ased for their humiliation and denial of the truth of the facts recited as a justification for the action of Congress.

We could, in behalf of North Carolina, put forward many feeling appeals to those who have respect for a people who only eclipsed their heroism and devotion to principle in their successful revolution of 1776 by their conduct in the unsuccessful one of 1861. and whose only fault now is honorable poverty and helpleseness, but such appeals have already been made in vain. In the pitiless throng which thus preys upon herand in the exercise of illegal power, wrests the last vestige of sovereignty and of liberty, the blush of shame mantles the cheek of the helpless, but proud old mother to see among the most relentless of her persecutors, her beloved daughter, Tennessee; but affection welcomes the sad truth that she too has been compelled to pass under the yoke, and those who direct her conduct are not the true representatives of her peo-

The time has now gone by for useless upbraiding, on account of past conduct or unnecessary speculations of future results. If the passage of the Military Bill did not satisfy us of the realities of our situation, the election just held in Alexandria, Va., is evidence of the stubborn fact. The question which is uppermost in the minds of all and first on the lips of most is, "What is to be done?" Always opposed to unnecessary haste in matters of importance, we shall ask now that our people may have time for reflection in this, the most important era of their lives, amidst the crisis of events more pregnant with their fate for weal or subjected. When the President of the United States shall have made known how

must inevitably pass, we must not, in caring and probably have accomplished their unare exceedingly cautions, especially those the appliances to make a bountiful harvest, for our posterity, forget our ancestry. The holy object, it is pleasant to publish the who were in business before the war, and and to recuperate their almost paralyzed past has claims upon us no less sacred than those of the future, and what North Caro lina does to-day, may reflect honor or shame upon her history, which we must hand down to our children. What may be forced upon us by the strong arm of power can in no wise degrade us so long as our statement thereof. His account of the conconduct does not merit the degradation dition and needs of Southern planters went outside of their legitimate business, sion, and like a gentle nursing mother before or after the punishment is inflicted. is very interesting, and his whole state- which was very rare. The passions of the day, and possibly the ment will be found a truthful contrast to purposes of the occasion, will eventually the slanders which are being forwarded by only be comprehended by one who has been hands, are unable to draw sustenance from pass away, and all we can now hope for paid emisaries for party purposes. North Carolina and the South is that when the hour for retrospect, and probably for regret comes, they may have nothing full summary of the important Act of Con- worthless, and are made so for all time to charged against them in Times' faithful

Standard of the 7th instant, publishes the form a distinct and satisfactory idea of the ment gave its promises to pay therefor. proceedings of a caucus of the loyal Uni- whole. on members of the Legislature of North Carolina, with other loyal citizens, held in Upon the Condition of the South with Re-Raleigh," in the sanctum of the Standard, we suppose, over which Col. C. L. Harris, Senator from Rutherford, and lately commander of a regiment of Home Guard, in the Rebel service, presided, and one W. R. Richardson, of Raleigh, who, during the war, presented Gen. Vance with a fine horse State the acceptance of the Military Act, neither political power nor patronage, it ton and millions of dollars in the result of regret to mention Purser Edward North, but to inaugurate a revolutionary move- can hardly be thought that the hope of re aid either of the Provisional Government

or the Military Commander. meeting was empowered to designate not such as to make him familiar with the plantless than one hundred citizens of the State, who were respectfully and carnestly re- sources, returning from an extended tour, so narrow a margin as even that. There quested to assemble in the City of Ral- found the impression at the North, as to has never been a time when so much geneigh, on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1867, to consult together and mature a plan to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina, to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress in accordance with the terms prescribed in the ful in dispelling a very grave error. act of Congress. Whereupon the Chairman designates one hundred and forty persons, among whom figure conspicuously the names of Lewis Thompson and John ness centres of these four States. I have protecting their interests, and not taking Pool, of Bertie, Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, W. W. Holden, of Wake, Robt. P. conditions, from nearly every section, it supply of labor, and they worked faithfully Dick, of Guilford, Alfred Dockery, of being at the season of the year when they and well. A portion of those who had no Richmond, David M. Carter, of Beautort, for "pitching," as they call the prepara-G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, and other tions for the coming cotton crop. I have noted politicians, and also such insignifi- seen and conversed with men in the execu- changed order of things, and were unable cant names as James F. Taylor, of Wake, ments of the States, with the clergy and men who had been hard employers, and Tod. R. Caldwell, of Burke, Joseph H. the legal profession, with all classes and Holden, of Wake, C. R. Thomas, of Cra- conditions of men, from the highest to the hands; and where a plantation is not be-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL Deans, of Wayne, A. B. Baines, of Nash, its other industries, and profitable employ lation, its effectiveness depending much and John Norfleet, of Edgecombe, and ernment that protects and promotes it. most of these gentlemen we are personally States. acquainted, and we do not think we venture too much in saying that some of them at least will not lend themselves to proper construction of the powers granted both to the Provisional Government of our part of "District No. 2," and the forage for their teams. add to the chaos and gloom which now to the foul and dangerous plotters, who care not whither they carry the State, so

they are permitted to direct affairs. ple in their aspirations for office, will leave no stone unturned, in the excitement and confusion attending the wiping out of State organizations, and the building up of Military Governments in their stead, to get into power, even should the means used be attended with danger to the public peace which the President may make for Department Commanders, such unholy purposes from choice or necessity may take, will be done under proper authority and in accordance with the forms of law.

In the total wreck of State sovereignty, right and civil law may be left us. If we are to eral rule I found a cotton factor who conremain under military authority or organize a State Government under the provisions of wishes business relations, who must be the act of Congress, let us do so as law- honorable and judicious men, wise to make same respect to the iniquitous laws, which are forcibly and illegally thrust upon us, as more than ever cautious, while it has imwe do those promulgated by the chosen pressed upon the planter greater economy. representatives of our people. Doubtless and a stronger desire to husband his means the design of those who thus seek to humiliate, was to good us, by injustice and persecuterms, now the factor dictates, and the possible, I would stake my life, my honor, tions, to the committal of acts which would planter submits. The State laws now very seem to justify their action and strengthen wisely give the factor a first lieu upon the before the Military Bill is put in operation, not only the personal integrity of the planby revolutionary means to foment mischief | ter, but also the crop, and usually the land and discord. Let all good citizens frown and iniquitous as their premises are absurd

some conclusion; in fact, every previous In this day of libels and malicious slan- handled with much caution. In the trying ordeal through which we those who have desired to ruin the South,

length of the Act precludes its publication entire in our columns, but the summary we Their other personal property was consumed Under the above head, the Raleigh give, we think, will be found enough to by the exigencies of war, and the govern-

use your name, not so much to give note- to make any or only a feeble crop, and be costing several thousand dollars, was Sec- riety to himself as to insure attention to compelled to discharge their laborers to the retary. The object of the meeting was not his communication, and to inspire confimerely to recommend to the people of the dence in the truthfulness and impartiality of the writer. For inasmuch as you have attained. My excuse must be found in an anxiety to do good.

My friend, Mr. B. M. Rhodes, of Balti-For this purpose the Chairman of the more, whose business relations have been ing and mercantile interests of the South, and intimately acquainted with their re- times the value, and it is rare that he has the settled condition of the South, so se- eral good could be done with so little capi riously at variance with the true situation | tal at so small a risk. of the people, that he requested me, as a private citizen, and somewhat familiar with ascertained, the next question presented the examining resources of an agricultural was the effectiveness of the labor, and its people, to accompany him on a return tour, reliability during the progress of the crop and report such facts as should come un- to completion.

der my observation, and as would be use-Our route has been through Virginia, North and South Carolina, to Augusta in them as out-door hands. Where the plan North and South Carolina, to Augusta in Georgia, and to Savannah and Charleston. I have visited all the commercial and business centres of these four States. I have seen and conversed with planters of all conditions, from nearly every section, it being at the season of the year when they visit these points to make arrangements

G. W. Blount, of Wilson, G. W. Stanton ment is sure to create loyalty to the gov- upon circumstances over which the planter

any such purpose as is contemplated by deficient, but enough remained to enable tions, and small proprietors may be seen follows: the interested promoters of this illegal the planter to prepare his land and provide side by side with the freedman. One in-

forage for the teams, and fertilizers or ma- as bearing upon their future. The breadth of land planted de-That the leaders of this movement mean ciency in any one necessarily compels a wanted-in other words, the security of mischief is evident. Their names are narrowing of that breadth. But as many persons and property. and in their present impoverished condiand in the planting region. between the planter and the capitalist in the less so, though she be clothed in hum- tice now in vogue in other litigation. the making and marketing the crop. His ble garb. relation to the planter are of the most intiand welfare. We trust in the selections times, supplies such as are necessary to concerns of the people, in relation to their will be checked, and what steps the State, made, and holds the balance of funds sub- commence and carry on the complicated

fined himself solely to that business. usually selects the planters with whom he to placing their crop in his hands. changed condition of things has made them so as to punctually meet his obligations.—
Before the war the planter dictated his and most truly loyal. If the thing were in furnishing plantation supplies of maitself as security.

planter will draw his bill for less than from portance to gain that end. nine to ten months, and no safe or careful In its political bearing upon this ques-

ders, retailed to the Northern press by As a general rule factors' bills are among their hour of greatest need. They must honest statement of one who has been had built up a reputation for a high integ- industries, but a comparative small amount through the South for the purpose of ob- rity, and great caution in their business re- of money, which they do not ask as charservation. The author certainly deserves lations with the planter. The answer in the willing, and will be able, to pay an extra thanks for the care he has taken to form things being equal, they considered a plan- rate of interest. correct opinions. and he has the approval ter's bill with his factor's acceptance the

The scarcity of capital at the South can through the country. Their government her overflowing breasts. first absorbed all the realized capital that had been accumulated, and which was very large in the aggregate, and gave them in return its bonds, which have in turn become come. In the place, therefore, of an abun mate business, they are utterly worthless.

They, too, have vanished into nothing and now all hope of a value has ceased The State of South Carolina, before the war, had a banking capital of nearly or quite fourteen millions: it now has less than means of paying that labor and supporting it for the next nine months, and of feeding GENERAL-A total stranger ventures to the plant with fertilizers, or they will fail smallest possible number. A few hundreds the difference of thousands of balcs of cot- say twelve in all, were drowned. Among these this season's crop. The safety of the invances, so that no apprehension need be felt on that head. In no instance, probably, will a factor come under acceptance where he is not secured by at least four

The value of the securities having bee

I found about three-fourths of the plan ers fully stocked with hands—all, or nearly all, freedmen. I found few females among hands were unable to procure the means to pay or support them, while another portion and those who grumbled the most at the had not dealt fairly or justly with their

I therefore turned my attention, first of tions where they were treated kindly as Thos. A. Norment, of Robeson. With all, to the agricultural condition of these slaves, they have come back, satisfied to share the fortunes of their old masters. The dignity of labor is now fully reorand in condition to be made available for ganized throughout the South. White men future crops. In some sections near the who never did a day's work in their lives, track of war, buildings were yet somewhat are engaged in working their own planta-

and revolutionary movement. Some of for his laborers. About two-thirds of the stance of the result, among very many that planters have their plantations restocked came to my knowledge, may not be without with teams and implements. But owing to interest. A gentleman who owned a small of North Carolina, and know their duty the total destruction of stock, hogs in par- farm, and usually worked four hands, found as such, and will abide by the legal and ticular, and an unusually bad season last last year that he had the means to pay but year, not only for the cotton, but for all two. He went into the field himself with other crops, there is a great want of corn a young son and two hands. At the end and bacon for their laborers, and corn and of the season he found he had made double the cotton he had ever made before, Three things are essential to enable the besides a very large surplus of other grains. planter to make a successful crop. Open I apprehend the number of such crops or cleared and fenced lands, ploughs, carts will greatly multiply. Of the general conand other implements, mules to draw them, dition of the freedmen, it is not, perhaps, presses down our people. Nor will they, hands to manage them and to work the proper to speak here, though I learned in our opinion, lend the aid of their names crop, and corn and bacon to feed the hands, many facts which are of great importance

> The last question which it seemed to me pends upon the supply of these articles or to be important to answer, was the stabili-

the spring to supply these indispensable great diffidence, inasmuch as my conclurequisites, and particularly so at this time sions differ so widely from those of some of your most distinguished officers; and I feel tion, resort is had to the factor, a class of that a private man, under such circummen who have grown out of the exigencies stances, runs much hazard in regard to his cases that go upon appeal. of the cultivation of cotton, and exist no- reputation when his word comes in con-

In the States named the domestic laws, mate kind. He knows his wants at all or those laws regulating the domestic the making of the crop until it is made. - duties to each other, were little affected burses himself from first sales on advances closed the judicial machinery necessary to ject to the planter's order. Through his concerns of an old and well established agency come all the spring supplies needed community, came at once into operation, for the successful opening and working of for the very existence of society depen-The factors, therefore, are to some ex- the judicial functions of government. Sethe laws more impartially enforced.

The people eveywhere, as a mass,

In another column will be found a re- tion of the finances of the South could or immediate consideration. I have endeavhe construes the powers granted, and how port of the condition of the South, would be paid. Credits based upon mer- ored to place the true condition of the they are to be executed, and when put in written by a gentleman of Washing- cantile transactions, unless maturing after people of the South, and the condition of force, it will be time enough to come to ton city, and directed to Gen. Grant. - very unsafe species of paper, and should be plainly before the people of the North, that they might be willing to assist them in this the safest of negotiable securities that can have help, or the country will be overtaken be put upon the market. As a class they by a wide spread calamity. They have all lations with the planter. The answer in- ity, but as a short loan, for which they are

They have everything but money-land, of his conscience in making a truthful safest paper that could be discounted, and labor, implements—but faint for lack of that fewer factors failed than any other class bread. The earth but awaits their labor to of men, and even then, only when they yield up its treasures in bountiful profubares her bosom, but her atterly famishing children, without the aid of friendly

I am General, very sincerely. Your obedient servant. Theodore C. Peters. Washington, D. C., March 1st, 1867.

We are indebted to the Charleston Con

to some, or thousands to others, will make four passengers and eight of the officers and crew, ment looking to the call of a Convention, ward would discolor the medium through by means of primary meetings, without the whose names are unknown, and five of the crew, value with the cargo is supposed to be a half million dollars. She had on board a large freight of general merchandize, consigned to Mesers. Ravenel & Co., and others in this city, and various

> Captain Collins, of the Manhattan, his offihave the thanks of the saved.

> REPORT OF THE STEAM SHIP MANHATTAN-LIST OF THOSE SAVED AND LOST. Sunday, March 3, at 7 P. M., discovered the

steamer which was in company with us through the day to be on fire; instantly rounded to; found her to be the Andalusia, from New York to Charleston, and succeeded in saving the following per Passengers Saved.—Thos. C. Nelson, M. D.

Bernard F. Burns, Mrs. Rosa Burns, Margaret Dixon and G. W. Ward. Wm. Wolsh, seaman; Geo. Grogin, boy; Francis Coppes, steward; John Garcia, second steward; Henry Fleischman, messman; John Dillon, Cook; Fred. Grimm, Cook; Wm. Alder, chief cook; Fred. Grimin, Cook; win. Alder, chief engineer; David Thompson, first assistant engineer; James Steele, fireman; Edw. Wheelan, fireman; Thos. Davis, fireman; Patrick Hurston, fireman; Hugh McClean, fireman; Thomas Smith, coal-passer; Jnoi Lannon, coal-passer; Jno Jennins, oiler; John McMullen, oiler; John Gree-

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

has the control. On nearly all the planta- The Act to Establish an Uniform System of What the Bill Is_ What it Provides.

> The substance of this most important bill, passed by the 39th Congress and approved by the President, will be found as entitled to dividend, and shall calculate

Section 1 establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power, gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the

Section 3 provides for the appointment in each Congressional District upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers to be counsellors in the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in \$1,000, no interest in the means of commanding them-a defi- ty of the society where these advances were clad oath, are the pre-requisites of each re-

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to I approach this subject, General, with adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for the where to the same extent as at the South flict with men of such high public character formula of legal proceedings in the Court He stands as those gentlemen. But, sir, truth is none of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the prac-

Section 11 makes \$300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of pro-After it begins to come to hand he reim- by the rebellion, and as soon as the war ceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assets on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Sections 12, 13 and 14 provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on, should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were in esse: ded upon the proper administration of that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject the highest importance, and were the less everything be turned over to the assignees, difficult because the laws had long been whether of substance or account, for distriestablished and thoroughly acquiesced in bution except: That there shall be exceptby the society they were made to govern. ed from the operation of the provisions of The enforcement of the laws is as rigid as this section the necessary household and abiding and peaceable citizens, paying the the most of their resources, and reliable as they ever have been, and property and kitchen furniture, and such other articles The persons are quite as safe. I venture the and necessaries of such bankrupt as the assertion that in no other States of the said assignee shall designate and set apart, Union are the people better protected, or having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the are bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in

value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the all that a man holds most dear here or uniform, arms, and equipments of any perhereafter, upon the complete and most un- son who is or has been a soldier in the miltheir party. Their Southern abettors spring crop for all the advances which he makes doubted loyalty of the people in those itia or in the service of the United States; They have submitted in and such other property as now is, or hereat once to the dirty work and seek, even nure or provisions, so that the factor has most perfect honor and integrity of purafter shall be, exempted from attachment pose, and they exceedingly regret that their or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws honor and integrity should be doubted .- of the United States, and such other prop-The safety of loans entrusted to them is erty, not included in the foregoing excep-The Planter, therefore, draws upon his safe beyond all question in regard to their tions, as is exempted from levy and sale down such conduct, and defeat the purposes factor for the means necessary to purchase loyalty and the faithful administration of upon execution or other process or order of of our enemies by a quiet, peaceful and loy- his supplies, and the bill is discounted by their laws. No people can be more anx- court, by the laws of the State in which the al deportment, which will more than all else the banker if there be means for so doing. ious for peace and quiet, and they well un- bankrupt has his domicile at the time of bility that a short bill in the present condi- only so far as it affected the subject under limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the the crop begins to come to market, are a their resources and their urgent needs, so bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the as signee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, emower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provide for the supervision over and power to re- of move the assignees by the district judge for

cause shown. Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims the laws thereof. proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; prodebtor and claimants; forbids suits against | der laws of such State. the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bank | clerk or house servant, to an amount not distinct contracts as a member of two or ruptey. more firms carrying on separate and disvier for a slip from that office giving the circumstance that such firms are in whole passed. als, or that the sole contractor is also one

proof and receipt of dividend in respect State. By the arrival at an early hour yesterday of of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts. Sections 22, 23 and 24 require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and honesty and good faith. if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose, to be filed before the Register, or if in a foreign country, before the Consul or other diplomatic officer nearest adjacent, and that investigation can be and the written assent of three-fourths of his been obtained on credit and remain unmust be made by the Judge in case of all creditors in value.

doubtful claims. Section 25 orders the sale and the holdnot in dispute.

of the bankrupt by the Court, either at its the District Court. own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and statemost total failure of the cotton crop—that of last year—enough was made to pay adport and New York, and was a superior vessel—her for contempt for non-compliance with the ciary capacity, and provide for the full and order for examination, and for good cause final discharge of the honest bankrupt as Also provide the same punishment for malshown the wife of the bankrupt may be follows: called and similarly examined.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First. Servants' wages under guarantor for another, the compliance of before the claim is allowed.

in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be sion of the acts to parties in partnership, given, and the assignee shall then report and for the liability of the same kind of and exhibit to the court and to the credi- property as now obtains in ordinary windtors just and true accounts of all his reling up of partnership concerns. ceipts and payments, verified by his oath : and he shall also produce and file vouchers papers in the case of the order of their date, for all payments for which vouchers shall and classified as to the title of subject matbe required by any rule of the court; he ter. shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt the legal service of just and proved claims as then ascertained, of the property re- against them, are to have their property covered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstandwen, W. R. Richardson, of Wake, and ditto, ten or twelve others from the same ditto, ten or twelve others from the same county.

Among those named from this section of the State are Messrs. Edward Kidder and John M. Clark, and Maj. J. L. Rhodes, of New Hanover, C. H. Brogden, John Robinson, Edward Coor and Thomas A.

Broken W. R. Richardson, of Wake, and ditto, ten or twelve others from the Governor to the humblest freedman; indeed, I have spared no opportence of the same measures in the same measures of the same measures in the same of these causes, and not from any scarcity of laborers. The true situation of the employed is being determined, and stating worked, it will be found to be from one of these causes, and not from any scarcity of laborers. The true situation of the employed is being outstand-from the same measures in the same measures of the cause of its being outstand-from the same measures held they would were the bankruptcy upon volunity to make myself fully acquainted with of laborers. The true situation of the employed is being determined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the major it in value of the cause of its being outstand-from the same measures held they would were the bankruptcy upon volunity to make myself fully acquainted with of laborers. The true situation of the employed is being determined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the major it in value of the cause of its being outstand-from the same measures held to the debts or claims are yet unnity to make myself fully acquainted with of laborers. The true situation of the employers and employed is being outstand.

Lost or Missing.—Edward North, purser; Frank leaves of the cause of its being outstand-from the same many factors. The true situation of the employers and employed is being of the cause of its being outstand.

Lost or Missing.—Edward North, purser; Frank leaves of the cause of its being outstand.

In which case service of due notice upon such debtor to appear its to be made in determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not

ncies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one-half in Bankruptcy throughout the United States value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney it shall be the duty of the assignee so determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend and shall forward by mail to every creditor direction of such Committee. If it shall a statement of the dividend to which he is appear to the Court, after hearing the bank entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by rupt and such creditors as may desire to be the assignee in such manner as the court heard, that the resolution was duly passed

tion at law or suit in equity be pending, or trustees according to the terms of such unless some other estate or effects of the resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in debtor afterwards come to the hands of the bankruptcy, if appointed, as the case may assignee, in which case the assignee shall, be, shall, under the direction of the Court, any of the suits, and ability to take the iron as soon as may be, convert such estate or and under oath, convey transfer and deliver effects into money, and within two months all the property and estate of the bankrup after the same shall be so converted, the to the said trustee or trustees, who shall same shall be divided in the manner afore- upon such conveyance and transfer have said. Further dividends shall be made in and hold the same in the same manner, and like manner as often as occasion requires; with the same powers and rights, in all reand, after third meeting of creditors, no spects, as the bankrupt would have had or further meeting shall be called unless or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy dered by the court. If at any time there had been taken, or as the assignee in bank. shall be in the hands of the assignee any ruptcy would have done had such resolution outstanding debts or other property, due not been passed; and such consent and the or belonging to the estate, which cannot proceedings thereunder, shall be as binding be collected and received by the assignee in all respects on any creditor whose debt is without unreasonable or inconvient delay provable who has not signed the same, as if or expense, the assignee may, under the he had signed it, and on any creditor, whose direction of the court, sell and assign such debt, if provable, is not proved, as if he had debts or other property in such manner as proved it; and the Court, by order, shall the court shall order. No dividend already direct all acts and things needful to be declared shall be disturbed by reason of done to carry into effect such resodebts being subsequently proved, but the lution of the creditors, and the said creditor proving such debt shall be entit- trustees shall proceed to wind up led to a dividend equal to those already re- and settle the estate under the direction ceived by the other creditors before any and inspection of such committee of the further payment is made to the latter .- creditors, for the equal benefit of all such Preparatory to the final dividend, the as- creditors, and the winding up and settleand file the same, and give notice to the this section shall be deemed to be proceedlet us preserve with jealous care what of tent commission merchants, and as a gen- curity to person and property became of to the approval of the District Judge; that notice that he will apply for a settlement said trustees shall have all the rights and of his account, and for a discharge from all powers of assignees in bankruptcy. The liability as assignee, at a time to be speci-court, on the application of such trustees, fied in such notice, and at such time the shall have power to summon and examine, Court shall audit and pass the accounts of on oath or otherwise, the bankrupt, and any required by the court, be examined as to estate, or known or suspected of having rect he shall thereby be discharged from other person whose examination may be the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon the execution of their trust, and to compel order a dividend of the estate and effects, the attendance of their trust, and to compel or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among the attendance of such persons and the such of the creditors as have proved their production of books and papers in the same claims, in proportion to the respective manner as in other proceedings in bank amount of their said debts. In addition ruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt to all expenses necessarily incurred by him shall have the like right to apply for and in the execution of his trust, in any case obtain a discharge after the passage of such the assignee shall be entitled to an allow-resolution and the appointment of such ance for his services in such case, on all trustees as if such resolution had not been moneys received and paid out by him there- passed, and as if all the proceedings had in, for any sum not exceeding one thousand continued in the same manner provided in dollars, five per centum thereon; for any the preceding sections of this act. If the larger sum, not exceeding five thousand resolution shall not be duly reported, or dollars, two and a half per centum on the the consent of the creditors shall not be duly excess over five thousand dollars; and if, filed, or if, upon its filing, the court shall prove that their remedies are as tyrannical but inasmuch as the crop cannot begin to derstand that a proper administration and the commencement at the proceedings in at any time there shall not be in his hands not think fit to approve thereof, the bankcome in before about December, no prudent enforcement of the laws is of the first im- bankruptcy to an amount not exceeding a sufficient amount of money to defray the ruptcy shall proceed as if no resolution that allowed by such State exemption laws necessary expenses required for the further had passed, and the court may make all nein force in the year 1864; Provided, That execution of his trust, he shall not be ob- cessary orders for resuming the proceedings funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured elapsed between the date of the resolution to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other and the date of the order for assuming procause, without fault of the assignee, either ceeding shall not be reckoned in calculat or both of the said second and third meet- ing periods of time prescribed by this act. ings should not be held within the times | Section 44 provides that from and after the

property, as herein provided. Second. All debts due to the United

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pendvide for set-offs in mutual debts between ing, and all taxes and assessments made un-

Fourth. Wages due to any operative, rupt shall, at the time of adjudication, be exceeding \$50, labor performed within six his assignee or omit from his schedule any liable upon any bill of exchange, promis- months next preceding the first publica- property or effects whatsoever; orif, in case

tinct trades, and having distinct estates to by the laws of the United States, are or the same to his assignee within one month be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole may be entitled to a priority or preference, after coming to the knowledge or belief trader and also as a member of a firm, the in like manner as if this act had not been thereof; or shall attempt to account for any or in part composed of the same individu- contained in this act shall interfere with ses; or shall, within three months before the assessment and collection of taxes by the commencement of proceedings in bank of the joint contractors, shall not prevent the authority of the United States or any ruptcy, under the false color or pretence of

of the bankrupt six months after compli-

70 per centum of his debts, unless upon any of his goods or chattels which have

ng for distribution by the assignee of all file a specification in writing of the grounds punished by imprisonment, with or withperishable property, the title to which is of his opposition and the Court may, in its out hard labor, for a term not exceeding discretion, order any question of fact so three years. Section 26 provides for the examination presented, to be tried at a stated session of

Sections 32, 33 and 34, forbid the benefits of bankruptey to one whose debts have

bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing mission of either the judge, register, or \$50. Second. All creditors pro rata, with-United States, and appears to have conformed to or knowledge in the provocation of any out any preference either from amount or all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is cers and crew, behaved admirably, and date of claims, except that in cases where- therefore ordered by the Court that said - be forin the bankrupt has become bail, surety, or ever discharged from all debts and claims which ruptcy in favor of any parties. Also, the by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the — day of —, on which the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the expiration of the ex charge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the date of the adjudication of bankruptey the seal of the Court, at —, in the said district, this

Section 38 requires the due filing of all

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the exten-

Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42 provide that persons absent with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall proceeded upon at the demands of credi

tors, who are to follow the same measures

SEC. 43. And be it further enacted, That f at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the Court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the Court, and to nominate one or more Trustrees to take hold and distribute the estate, under the and that the interests of the creditors will Section 28 provides that the like pro- be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the ceedings shall be had at the expiration of same; and upon the execution and filing the next three months, or earlier if practi- by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of cable, and a third meeting of the creditors all the creditors whose claims have been shall then be called by the court, and a proved of a consent that the estate of the final dividend then declared, unless any ac- bankrupt be wound up and settled by said ignee shall submit his account to the court, ment of any estate under the provisions of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if creditor, and any person indebted to the the truth of such account, and if found cor- any of the estate in his possession, or any all liability as assignee to any creditor of material or necessary to aid the trustees in

limited, the court may, upon motion of an passage of this act, if any debtor or bankinterested party, order such meetings, with rupt shall, after the commencement of prolike effect as to the validity of the proceed-ceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal ings as if the meeting had been duly held. any property belonging to his estate, or In the order for a dividend under this sec- part with, conceal, or destroy, alter, mutition the following claims shall be entitled late, or falsify, or cause to be concealed to priority or preference, and to be first destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document or writing, re-First. The fees, costs and expenses of lating thereto, or remove or cause to be reuits and the several proceedings in bank. moved, the same, or any part thereof, out ruptcy under this act, and for the custody of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assigned States, and all taxes and assessments under in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with sory note or other obligation in respect of tion of the notice of proceedings in bank- of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, against his estate, he shall fail to disclose carrying on business and dealings in the Section 29 provides for the full discharge ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from person any goods or chattels with in ance with the above conditions in entire tent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of Section 30 declares that no one shall be proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge. entitled a second time to the benefits of or dispose of otherwise than by bona fide bankruptcy whose estate is insufficient to pay transactions in the ordinary way of his trade paid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a Section 31 provides that any creditor op. misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof posing the discharge of any bankrupt may in any court of the United States, shall be

> Sections 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50, provide for the punishment of officers of the court who act wrongly with intention in bankruptcy proceedings, with a fine not less than \$300 or more than \$500, and for imprisonment for not less than five years. feasance on the part of all persons who shall forge, or cause to be forged, or know--.- Whereas - has been duly adjudged a lingly allow the forgery of any seal or comor knowledge in the provocation of any false commission or documents of bank same schedule of fees for legal service, &c., is provided as now obtain in procedings in the courts of the United States in other

> > Does Keeping Hens Pay! To this question the Claremont (N. H. Advocate furnishes the following practical

Mr. James Baker, of this town, has handed us some figures showing the net product of his henery for the past year,

which may answer as a solution of the question, "Do hens pay?" It seems that he has kept during the year 118 layers to feed which it has cost him \$95 32. As a return for this outlay he

credits his little flock as follows: Amount of eggs laid, 1,335 dozen; num ber sold, 1,314 dozen.

Hens and chickens sold. 28 00 Expenses of keeping...... 95 32

\$230 68